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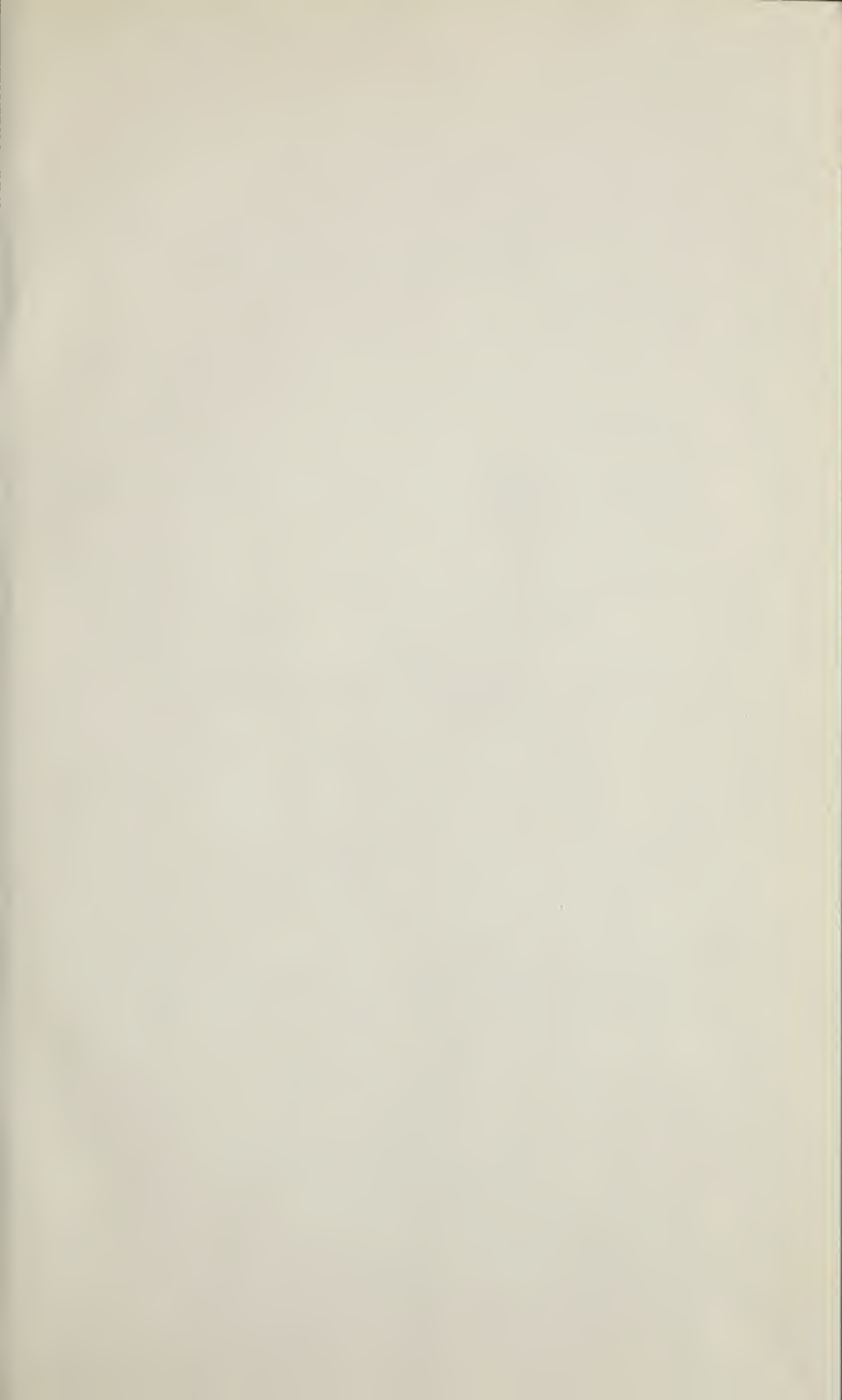


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ANNALS

OF THE

Early Settlers' Association

OF

THE LEWIS

CUYAHOGA COUNTY,

CLEVELAND OHIO.

V. 3, No. 12
VOLUME III. NO. III.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.:
THE W. M. BAYNE PRINTING CO.
1894.

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1894.

HON. RICHARD C. PARSONS, President.

MRS. JOSIAH A. HARRIS, }
GEORGE F. MARSHALL, } Vice-Presidents.

HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary.

SOLON BURGESS, Treasurer.

REV. DR. LEWIS BURTON, Chaplain.

HIRAM M. ADDISON, Marshal.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. ANDREW J. WILLIAMS.

RICHARD T. LYON.

DARIUS ADAMS.

WILSON S. DODGE.

SOLON BURGESS.

W. S. KERRUSH.

BOLIVAR BUTTS.

GEORGE F. MARSHALL.

Early Settlers' Anniversary,

JULY 23, 1894.

This day, (Monday, July 23, 1894,) gray-haired men and women shook hands in Army and Navy Hall. They were the members of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County. It was the fifteenth anniversary of the Association, and the ninety-eighth anniversary of the landing of General Moses Cleaveland at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and the founding by him of the city. Though many of the pioneers were well along the journey of life, all were lively and full of vim. They were early astir and the meeting place contained many of them before the hour of opening the session. Several hundred persons were present. It was a venerable company, and the faces of the settlers made a pleasing and significant picture. Strict attention was paid to the annual business of the Association during the morning. The platform of the hall was draped in national colors and was adorned by house plants and ferns. Prominent in the foreground was Mrs. J. A. Harris, the only survivor of the early officers of the Association. Seated in a comfortable rocking chair and clad in a dress of black and a white silk shawl, she fanned herself and enjoyed the exercises. Mr. H. M. Addison, better known as "Father" Addison, also had a seat on the rostrum. Others who had chairs near by were George F. Marshall, Hon. A. J. Williams, R. T. Lyon, Durius Adams, Rev. Lathrop Cooley, Rev. Dr. M. L. Berger and Hon. O. J. Hodge. The meeting

was enthusiastic and representative of the manhood and womanhood of the early settlers of the Western Reserve.

Promptly at the hour of ten the meeting was called to order by Hon. A. J. Williams, who announced that such duty devolved on him, as chairman of the Executive Committee, by reason of the absence of the esteemed and honored president, Hon. Richard C. Parsons, who was barred of the pleasure of being present on account of engagements in Washington on important public business.

Mr. Williams further stated that in consequence of feeble health, the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Burton, was unable to be present. He thereupon introduced Rev. Dr. M. L. Berger, who opened the reunion with prayer, which was followed by "Auld Lang Syne" from the "Arion Quartette."

Mr. Williams, as chairman of the Executive Committee, then submitted the following report:

Your Executive Committee respectfully submits the following report:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County:

Of the sixty-eight persons who, in 1879, signed the call for a meeting to organize an Early Settlers' Association, thirty-five are known to have passed from earth; of the officers then elected and of those elected in 1880 and 1881 all are gone; and of those elected in 1882, but one survives and we rejoice that she is with us to-day.

Many of those who have contributed to our pioneer history as preserved in the 'Annals' of the Association have gone hence. But history is continuous. When the Indian disappeared, and the bear, the wolf, the deer and the wild turkey were no longer seen on the Western Reserve; and when the forest was cleared and the cottage took the place of the log cabin and the experience of the pioneer of those days became recorded in the 'Annals'

of our Association, then what? Are the early settlers all gone, and is the early settlers' history all written up? No. As early settlers of one generation die out, early settlers of the next generation come in and take their place.

Our membership increased from year to year, until at our last meeting; with the thirty-six who then joined, there had been enrolled 1,026. Nine have joined since, making our total membership, including those who have passed away, 1,035. Of this number 352 died before our meeting of last year; and since July 22, 1893, as appears from the list following, given by our Secretary, Henry C. Hawkins, we chronicle forty-six more—leaving a present membership of 633.

At the meeting of the Association in the year 1892, the Executive Committee's Report showed that forty-three members of our Association had died within the preceding year.

At our meeting last year the report showed twenty-eight deaths of members from July 22, 1892, to July 22, 1893.

Now we report that since our last meeting forty-six of our members have passed away, as follows:

James M. Allen.....	died December, 1893
Carlos R. Atwell.....	died November, 1893
Charles H. Babcock.....	died May, 1894
Mrs. Judge John Barr.....	died November, 1893
Michael Becker.....	died April, 1894
Jane Bennet.....	died June, 1894
Mrs. Abigail M. Blish.....	died November, 1893
Lorenzo S. Bull.....	died March, 1894
Mrs. Joel B. Cahoon....	died June, 1894
Mrs. Amelia Callow.....	died June, 1894
Mrs. Julia P. Champney.....	died February, 1894
Mrs. Eliza A. Clark.....	died 1894
Robert A. Davidson.....	died February, 1894
John Dean.....	died February, 1894
Mrs. Caroline L. Doan.....	died September, 1893
Abel W. Fairbanks.....	died July, 1894

Henry C. Gaylord.....	died September, 1893
Mrs. Job W. Harper.....	died December, 1893
Edwin H. Hawley.....	died November, 1893
William S. Jones.....	died November, 1893
Myron R. Keith	died August, 1893
Mrs. Lorenzo A. Kelsey.....	died December, 1893
J. J. Layman.....	died January, 1894
Colin S. Mackenzie.....	died March, 1894
Samuel H. Mather.....	died January, 1894
Stephen C. Meeker	died March, 1894
Mrs. Eunice Miles.....	died August, 1893
Sumner W. Nelson.....	died November, 1893
Simon Newmark	died December, 1893
Clifford C. Nott	died May, 1894
Mrs. Sarah Pankhurst	died January, 1894
Nathan L. Post.....	died October, 1893
William H. Radcliffe.....	died September, 1893
Joseph A. Redington.....	died May, 1894
Charles L. Rhodes.....	died April, 1894
John H. Sargent.....	died November, 1893
Mrs. Anna Schieley.....	died March, 1894
Oliver C. Scovill.....	died March, 1894
David Short.....	died January, 1894
Helen Short.....	died April, 1894
Mrs. Samuel Starkweather.....	died April, 1894
H. V. Thompson.....	died November, 1893
George A. Tisdale.....	died November, 1893
Isaac T. Welton.....	died March, 1894
Benjamin S. Wheller.....	died July, 1894
M. H. Woodbury.....	died January, 1894

Of the Honorary Members of the Association, the following have passed away since our last meeting:

Laurel C. Beebe.....	died January, 1894
Hon. William L. O'Brien.....	died February, 1894
Mrs. Lydia O'Brien	died November, 1893

Notwithstanding this surprising mortuary record, the satisfaction is reserved to the Association that the venerable John Doane, the Nestor of pioneers, 96 years of age, and our beloved Vice-President, still survive.

The Executive Committee further reports:

"That on the 23d day of May, 1894, a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County, was held at the office of its chairman, in the Cuyahoga building.

"In the absence of the president of the Association, Hon. Richard C. Parsons, the chairman of the Committee, A. J. Williams, presided.

"On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

'Resolved, That in the death of our late Vice-President, John H. Sargent, occurring since the last annual meeting of our Association, the community has lost a most worthy and honored citizen, and our Association an efficient officer and an active, devoted and beloved member, whose contributions to our annals have added greatly to their value.

'Resolved, That to the relatives of Mr. Sargent, the Executive Committee extends its sincere condolence and sympathy.

'Resolved, That for the continued life of the surviving Vice-President of the Association, Mrs. Josiah A. Harris, the Executive Committee congratulates the Association and the good people of Cleveland, with renewed prayer that her life be long continued in health, peace and happiness, to comfort, cheer and bless as heretofore, the Association and her many loving friends.'

"The Committee then proceeded to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Vice-President John H. Sargent, and by vote George F. Marshall was unanimously elected.

"Mr. Marshall was also elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee.

"The chairman, Mr. Williams, announced that the general committee to arrange for the coming 4th of July celebration and the dedication of the great Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the Square, at a meeting held May 12th inst., had extended a cordial invitation to the Early Settlers' Association to join in said celebration and had designated A. J. Williams as chairman of a committee of the Association for that purpose, with power to designate the other officers and members of such committee.

"Mr. Williams further stated that, in behalf of the Association, he accepted such invitation, and had designated as his associates and co-workers, Henry C. Hawkins, secretary; Richard C. Parsons, Bolivar Butts, Solon Burgess, Geo. F. Marshall, Wilson S. Dodge, Darius Adams, R. T. Lyon, Frank H. Kelly and H. M. Addison.

"On motion the action of Mr. Williams in accepting said invitation and in the designation of his co-workers, was approved."

The Treasurer's report shows that at our meeting last year he had a balance on hand of \$193.65. His report this year shows a balance of only \$164.23. Why is this falling off? Certainly membership, with the enjoyment of our re-unions, should be worth the annual charge. The Treasurer's report will show that our Association cannot be carried on without money. Why shall we not have this year a large increase of members?

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. WILLIAMS,

Chairman.

On motion the report of the Executive Committee was approved.

Mr. Williams then, in very graceful and pleasant terms, introduced the new Vice-President, George F. Marshall, who, as he came forward to assume the duties of presiding officer, was received with hearty applause and delivered the following address:

MR. MARSHALL'S ADDRESS.

It is usual, in these days, to render thanks for special favors, more especially when honors are conferred, and in this case of mine there should be no exception; therefore, the five men of the Executive Board, who were the means by which I am in this fix, have my thanks; the case may be different when the Association acts for itself.

At every annual meeting of this Association you have been highly entertained by scholarly addresses, which were confidently looked for from the President. Your disappointment to-day may

not be the first you have encountered during your lives; you have probably learned by this time to submit to the inevitable and adopt Jacob Faithful's motto, "What's done can't be helped;" "better luck next time."

It is extremely unfortunate for each of us that our genial President, Col. Parsons, is not with us to-day. We will miss his happy methods in giving good cheer to our annual gathering. His mantle has temporarily fallen upon an inexperienced substitute—one who would gladly avoid the responsibilities of the day if there appeared any honorable way out. In the ordinary line of succession the position should fall to the lot of our honorable and venerable Vice-President, Mrs. Harris.

During our last grand celebration of the Nation's anniversary, while on the speaker's platform the Governor of the State made a very happy interlude, during the proceedings, by gracefully introducing to that vast audience of many more than an hundred thousand people, the honorables Mrs. J. A. Harris and Mrs. Peter Thatcher as the only resident surviving members of the Soldiers' Aid Society whose names are engraved in enduring marble in yonder stately monument. The ladies gracefully acknowledged the compliment, although quite unexpected or desired by themselves. Previous to returning to her seat, Mrs. Harris said to me that if it is expected of her to respond by a speech she was willing to make one.

My understanding as to the duties of a presiding officer are that he is expected to maintain order in the assemblage; it is quite apparent, on the face of the people in front of me, that they are old enough to keep in order without any restraining effort on my part—possibly it may be different with some of those who are on the platform and expected to deliver some spirited speeches. Possibly, also, some of them may fly so high and stay up so long that they need to be called down.

Our late venerable and learned President, at our first annual gathering, announced that gentlemen speakers, on call, were allowed ten minutes, while ladies could take all the time they wished.

Our present eloquent President, now absent, announced to the assemblage, upon our last gathering, that any one exceeding ten minutes in speech-making (except the President), was to be shot, and he did not exclude the ladies from the penalty.

The Executive Committee for this occasion has thought it best that all speeches be made short; by this we may suppose that every speaker can make his own calculation of what is regarded as *short*. Some of you may have heard sermons in churches, also prayers and remarks over the dead at funerals that were regarded as rather long, and when the singers got well into the "Rock of Ages" you forgot all about the length of the service because the end was so near.

Lately a member of the United States Senate took seven days to deliver his speech, and the effort is said to have lost him side fully a half dozen votes—for this he did not care a fig—all he wanted was to be delivered of his speech that had cost him so many months of severe peril in preparing and holding.

Some one has said that there are speakers who hit the nail on the head and after driving it home continue to pound and pound until they split the board. To limit an agreeable speaker to a rigid amount of time may compel him to yield the floor in the middle of a beautiful sentiment. How mortified we are liable to become after getting well into a readable article and find the words "To be continued" at the bottom, and still more so when we have read some beautiful sentiment and find it to break into an advertisement of some new-fangled sort of soap.

I remember to have attended religious service when the elder or deacon had prolonged his prayer to such an extent that the congregation had a unique method to bring him to time; they would start in with extra vigor and sing in *crescendo* the following hymn to choke him off:

"The time is short—sinners beware,
Nor trifle time away;
The word of great salvation hear,
While yet 'tis called to-day."

And now your President for to-day is of a like opinion to yourselves, that there has been quite enough said on that subject. As he has no discretion given him, he will use none of his own, therefore you are at liberty to say and do as you please. The methods by which we celebrate this anniversary were formulated by our worthy first President, Hon. Harvey Rice, assisted by Father Addison. Those methods having so long and so admirably accomplished our purpose, in all probability they will continue to be used to all coming time.

These annual reunions may possibly have an increased interest if we had less of parliamentary platform work and more and closer social enjoyment. When we reflect that about fifty of our members have passed out of life since our last annual meeting, it is evidence that we had better make use of the remaining time to the best advantage.

It is quite evident, from the nature and object of this Association, that we are not assembled to discuss matters of science, art, politics or literature. Most of us have reached that point in life when there is little need to worry about new problems in the economy of life, nor to become greatly excited in political matters. In the present day, if we are too liable to get excited in discussing political questions, rather than get heated to a high degree with an opponent who takes issue with us, it is better to deal gently and bring forth mild and persuasive arguments, and by such means we may bring our opponent to our way of thinking, and if he pursues a like method we may be brought to his. Come to think of it, this will only leave the contending parties in a similar condition as before, where points are gained and points are lost. Finally, brethren, is it not about as well to let every one else enjoy their own opinions if they only let us enjoy ours?

The old adage is as true as ever, that "man has sought out many inventions," and a great share of them avail little or nothing. There have been thousands of churns and washing machines invented and patented, while the old-time dasher and the

old-time pounder are found more frequently to accomplish their work than all the new-fangled appliances brought around to swindle us poor farmers out of our hard-earned money.

Is it worth our while to again refer to the fact that Euclid street, (now avenue) fifty-seven years ago boasted that she had the first street railroad in the United States, while to-day that great boulevard of the world boasts that she is not hampered by such a hindrance to ease and comfort for at least two miles of its aristocratic length?

While Cleveland can well boast of a rapid progress in material wealth and a desirable population, there is a notable city west of us that would hate to part with many of their people if it should chance to lessen their enumerated population. We do not envy Chicago for what she is proud of.

A writer in one of our daily papers of last week has been largely reviewing that quaint history of Ohio written by Caleb Atwater and published in 1838. The old historian, at that early day, intimates that possibly in the near future there will be one continued city from the mouth of the Cuyahoga to its summit containing 500,000 inhabitants. He could as well have suffered his prophetic vision to reach to Lorain, to Elyria, to Ravenna, to Painesville, to Chagrin Falls, with a couple million people more, just as well as to stop at Akron. He could clearly see a "*greater Cleveland*" fully sixty years and more ago. Prophets in all ages of the world have always had an easy time of it.

This prophetic historian continues to compliment our young city in this manner: "The Cuyahoga River, the canal, the coal, the iron ore, the sandstone, and, finally, the most beautiful inland sea in the world, all conspire to produce in summer a port as bustling, active and heart-stirring as the port of Baltimore. The canal boats, the lake vessels, the steamer of 700 tons, with its tall masts, its wide expanded sails with the sailors' 'ye up ye O,' fill the mind of the spectator with life and energy."

All this was prophetic history sixty years ago—pity but Caleb

ould come and take a look to-day, even in spite of all the strikes and hard times we are encountering.

There is little doubt but we all like to think and talk about old times in Cleveland. This may be a weakness in some, but it is a mighty powerful weakness in me.

We often compare the old with the new, and hesitate to accept what we have to-day for what was within our reach fifty odd years ago.

Now that we are getting along in years we are liable to look back upon the days when we had what we now think was real enjoyment. Do we feel sorry that the enjoyments of those days are gone, or that we are prevented, by years, from repeating them?

How reluctantly some of the old people of the present day fall into line with the modern exactions of society. They have to study the literature of "*How to Live*" in proper form more closely than they ever studied their bibles if they care to be any body or any where. The Chesterfields of to-day have made vast encyclopedias for governing the movements of men, women, children and dogs. There appears to be no limit to the possibilities in refinement, while there is a limit to the possibilities of becoming and rational propriety. The Mrs. Grundies are innumerable, and if you are discovered in using your knife or napkin in any improper manner while your limbs are beneath my mahogany, you will never be invited again, therefore beware! The refinements of the present day do not keep pace with its profanity and vulgarity.

The early settler, I mean the pioneer, had not learned the art of rapid money-making that has spread abroad in these later years. It is true that one notable man in early days made the Reserve famous for his methods in supplying the people with currency of an extremely questionable sort, (Old Jim Brown). His skill at coining, as well as evading the law and punishment, was remarkable. Bunco steerers, confidence men, gamblers, hold-ups, and that sort of gentry, were scarcely known. Anarchy,

strikes and incendiarism had little or no being. These modern times are fruitful for inventions.

We are told to-day that the times are hard. I have lived in this county fifty-eight years, and no time during all those years have I heard any one say that they were different. When a man is prospering above his fellow-men, he is not willing to confess that he is doing well. When so many rushed to the gold fields of California in the 40's, and came back—those who brought back untold ingots of gold—kept the fact secret lest his friends wanted to borrow; and those who came home worse off than the prodigal son, would not unbosom themselves. The times are hard, but times have been hard all along. Do we hear Carnegie, Pullman, Rockefeller, Gould, Vanderbilt, or the Astors complain that they are short of food? I heard a laboring man say that he would starve before working for a dollar and a half a day. It may become a question with some that such declaration be encouraged, and that the man may become a willing martyr for the sake of helping to maintain a higher rate of wages for those who labor.

When the intellectual brain work of some can control the hand work of a thousand to their advantage, there will be, now and then, some one who will feel a shoe pinching somewhere.

I am often confronted, when asking some of the 40-year residents to unite with us once a year in a social reunion, with the question, "Will it pay?" The dollar-and-cent basis is about all some people rest upon. Perhaps if they had a patent right corn sheller, or something else to sell, they would come around and join us until they sold out.

Scarcely any one now enters into business without making a careful estimate to see whether it will pay, and that business which has the promise of largest profits for the smallest investment and least physical and mental labor, is the one adopted. Few enter heartily into any enterprise for the simple purpose of making an honest living—they want more. The great God-gift of perseverance animates some of the modern race of men that they will not be content to worship God and keep his command-

ments until they have the whole earth under control as well as the moon and all the bright stars.

There were no fortunes made or lost in the olden time while dealing among bulls and bears with the necessities of life, or in the watered stocks of corporate bodies. The greatest ambition most of the pioneers had was to earn a living, in the good old way, by the sweat of the brow, if the earth, the air, and the sunlight would aid them in the effort.

It was said that Mrs. Clay, the wife of the great commoner, was asked if she was pleased with her husband's habit of gambling at draw poker, she replied in the affirmative, because, she said, he generally won.

Even in our day, success is what is aimed at, and when a person gets there, his methods, although questionable, are imitated, even at the expense of a few conscientious scruples.

The father sends his son forth into the world to win his way, telling him to, by all means, *get money, get money honestly if you can*, but by all means *get money*.

It may be a question with some of our utilitarian people to know why we should spend so much time in prying into subjects which are never made available for practical uses, but the universal Yankee people are determined to know everything. There is nothing too extensive for them. There was one Yankee woman while in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, looking out on the vast expanse of water, exclaimed that it was the first time in her life that she had seen something there was enough of. There is nothing in the heavens above, the earth below, and the waters beneath, but must be known, that we can store it up, like money, for future use. You doubtless have heard of that economic woman who bought at auction a tombstone, because it was going cheap, which had the name of Thompson on it. She stored it in the attic, telling her husband that in case he died and she should marry again, the man's name may be Thompson with a p, and if he died it would become mighty handy to put over his grave.

Every one not thoroughly schooled in the science would like

to know how it is that the little wires over about all the streets in the city can carry power enough to propel a train of street cars. How it is the wheels are moved and stopped so suddenly—sometimes so quick that a person becomes an early settler before he cares to.

In fact there is no limit to the amount of knowledge, as well as money, that this people want, and they should have all they can get.

The lack of a thorough education, chiefly mathematical, has been one cause by which the early settlers have lost opportunities by which fortunes were made in the fruitful brain of an educated man. If we were able to make a reasonable estimate respecting brains and boodle they would be found not to be, as a rule, united. The eloquent Robt. G. Ingersoll is reported to have said that "a tax on incomes would be a tax upon brains." The largest fortunes are in the keeping of the least intellectual, while the most brilliant sages, philosophers and scientific giants have stored their wealth in their heads rather than hold it in their hands.

Many young and enterprising men have come fresh from their curriculum (which may mean a race course, a college course, or a diamond course for base ball) who know everything worth knowing, and are anxious to make all that can be made out of the knowledge they get at the universities. One of that class, extremely anxious to make his knowledge available, was willing to throw a fortune in the lap of any one disposed to enter into partnership with him in a legitimate enterprise; he would invest his knowledge with any one's capital and become joint partners in raising garden seeds. Then his figures, which never lie still, were incontrovertible. He says, "Just look once at the price of flower and garden seeds in the market. At the rate they are sold, many fortunes could be made in a year by raising them. Only think, *salpiglossis*, *scaliosa*, *mignonette*, *amaranthus-canadatus*, *phlox drummondii*, a bushel of each would be worth fully \$500. Now," says the young man, "You invest a couple hundred

dollars and I will manage the whole affair and you need have no care in the enterprise, when the crop is harvested and marketed I will hand over your share of the profits. We will rent, say, twenty acres of good bottom land and the expense of a couple men and horses will not be large, when it is possible that our seed crop will yield us at least \$10,000 each, judging from the price of seeds now on the market." We early settlers can readily see how many fortunes have been lost simply from not venturing in at the proper time with mathematical knowledge.

Just now there is a plea going forward for a higher education. Two-thirds of every person's life is now taken up in an effort to obtain knowledge enough to work a way through the balance of their days. Every one ought to know everything, else they will not be able to make their way honorably through life. It is difficult to tell, in advance, what position in life a young man is adapted to fill, but it is well enough to have his head well stored with all the knowledge it will hold. There is a man of my acquaintance who was graduated at a first-class college with high honors, who has found his place in active life behind a cigar counter, and he fills it admirably. A learned professor in giving advice to young men told them by all means to carefully study theology enough to know what his duty was to his God and choose the profession his knowledge dictates; then study law enough to know what his duty to his fellow-man should be; and as to medicine he warned them if they had any physical ailing they should at once send for a doctor. That professor could not be a friend of higher education. What is a fellow to do if he is so far away from a doctor that he gets well before one could reach him? In such a condition the doctor would miss his fee. It is mistrusted that that professor is a doctor himself.

I have had in my possession several autograph letters of an ex-president of Harvard College with numerous words misspelled, at the same time it is generally acknowledged that orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody crystallizes at Harvard and Yale.

In these days a man is not much of a fellow if he don't know

about everything, whether it is worth knowing or not; if he is not up in Latin, French and German he cuts no figure among his fellow men. There is a continual plea for the higher education of women—some men think some women know too much now. Were the women of this land allowed the ballot, and the men denied it, we would have better laws than we have to-day; this is no utopian idea, but is one that gains power as the years roll on.

I must thank you for keeping so quiet, and behaving so well, while I read my little essay. You will now please listen to some better music from the Arion Quartette.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's address the quartet sang "Oft in the Stilly Night."

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Solon Burgess, was then read as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Early Settlers' Association:

Your Treasurer respectfully reports as follows:

1893.

July 22.	Cash on hand	\$193 68
	Received from old members	303 00
	" " new members	44 00
	" for lunches	22 00
	" from D. R. Taylor for Annals	20 00
	" for sundries	3 00
		<hr/> \$585 68

EXPENSES.

27.	Paid Stenographer, C. W. Chesnutt	\$ 12 90
	" Ed. Weisgerber, lunches	122 00
	" for hall and decorations	41 25
Aug. 8.	" expenses to A. J. Williams	1 00
	" W. M. Bayne for tickets	1 50
	" J. F. Isham, music and piano	25 00
17.	" Plain Dealer, printing	16 20
18.	" Leader, printing	16 10
Nov. 17.	" Williams Publishing Co., Annals	151 00
	" H. M. Addison, col. 138 members	34 50
		<hr/> \$421 45
1894. July 23.	Balance on hand	\$164 23

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SOLON BURGESS, Treasurer.

The report, on motion, was approved.

Rev. Lathrop Cooley, who came to Ohio behind a yoke of oxen more than sixty years ago, and who had charge of a church in Cleveland fifty years ago, being called upon, delivered an instructive and entertaining address. It is to be regretted that we are unable to publish it in full. He reviewed the progress of half a century, laying particular stress on the invention of machinery and electrical appliances. The advance in society was also emphasized. "Fifty years ago," said he, "thousands were enslaved. Now all are free, and marvelous progress has been made in all the departments of life. When the Mayflower came, principles were brought which live to-day. The descendents of the Pilgrim Fathers have been a part of all this. I do not care to go back to the first of this half century. I don't care to go back to those little cabins among the mosquitoes and to those primitive methods of domestic life. Women have improved, too. They now run sewing machines, preach in the pulpit, plead at the bar, ride bicycles, and chew gum." The speaker paid a tribute to the pioneer women.

A happy incident occurred when, at the conclusion of Rev. Cooley's address, he having therein paid a worthy tribute to the pioneer women, the venerable and beloved Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. Harris, arose, came to the front and publicly thanked him, and proposed three cheers for the pioneer women, which met an enthusiastic response.

On motion of Col. O. J. Hodge the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Richard C. Parsons; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. A. Harris and George F. Marshall; Secretary, Henry C. Hawkins; Treasurer, Solon Burgess; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Lewis Burton; Marshal, H. M. Addison; Executive Committee, Hon. A. J. Williams, R. T. Lyon, Darius Adams, George F. Marshall, W. S. Dodge, Solon Burgess, W. S. Kerruish and Bolivar Butts.

H. M. Addison offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Hon. O. J. Hodge, was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at our next annual meeting:

"RESOLVED, That a committee of.....be appointed to compile in a volume of convenient size the proceedings of this Association from its organization and the great amount of interesting local history contained in the fourteen back numbers of its annals preparatory to publication in connection with such similar matter as may be collected previous to the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Cleveland."

After two selections by the Arion Quartet and several announcements the noon adjournment for dinner was taken.

The lunch was served just over the hall and was far more elaborate than the title indicates.

At the close of the dinner the settlers descended the stairs and mingled in friendly conversation for a half hour in the hall.

It was scarcely 2 o'clock when the call for order was heard. A question as to the kind of time which was governing the meeting arose. Hon. A. J. Williams said that it was standard time, but he believed that a mistake had been made. "The hour," said he, "should have been set according to sun time. That is pioneer time and that is God's time." Mr. Williams moved that the session proceed notwithstanding the fact that 2 o'clock was the hour fixed. The sentiment was seconded. One lady objected, out of deference to the quartette which had not yet arrived.

"I move," spoke up John Reeve, "that we old fellows, who have always lived by sun time, declare that our meetings, hereafter, shall be conducted by that time." This took well, and by unanimous vote it was so decided.

Mr. J. F. Isham, of the quartette, came in during the discussion. He sang a solo, and was freely applauded.

Hon. Judge Henry C. White was then presented as the orator of the day by Vice-President Marshall, and delivered the following address :

HENRY C. WHITE'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This occasion is full of the spirit of retrospection. Recognizing the demands of the present, with all its urgent interests, yet in this Association, we are taught to cherish the past. It is a mark of indulgence and honor, to be permitted to address such a gathering as this. The events and experiences of even the average common life, are ever of commanding interest and concern. Who can estimate the vast and varied wealth and riches of experience brought together in these annual meetings. History is said to be but the "essense of innumerable biographies." Human life, after all, is the highest of all concerns. You have borne the heat and burden of life's day, the veterans of a thousand struggles, and are justly accorded the right of the column in the march of humanity.

Valuable institutions and enduring social forms are the products of a ceaseless conflict. States and forms of government are ever evolved from contending forces. I may quote the words of Lowell, as summing up this lesson:

"Rough are the steps, slow-hewn in flintiest rock,
"States climb to power by."

Another sentiment by the same poet, beautifully befits this occasion:

"Our slender life runs rippling by, and glides
Into the silent hollow of the past;
What is there that abides
To make the next age better than the last."

These beautiful words of the lamented poet, form the basis of my remarks to-day. Without closely defining the subject of what must be a free and familiar talk, I would invite your attention to the stirring events of one hundred years ago, in "The Final Struggle for Ohio." One hundred years ago to-day a great struggle was in progress for the conquest of this Western country.

One hundred years ago to-day General Anthony Wayne was leading the young American army under its infant flag, with its thirteen stars, one for each year as well as State, against the murderous hordes of red men with their British allies, on the banks of the Maumee. The world has seen but few really decisive battles. Here and there the current of history has been flexed and turned by the shock of armies. But from the Pass at Thermopole to Gettysburg, not more than a dozen battles have in the least, changes the map of the world. Wayne's victory on the banks of the Maumee, and the treaty of Greenville, which was its logical result, was truly winning the Northwest, the story of which is the story of one of the most marvelous achievements in American history. Out of the imperial domain wrested from savage and alien foes that day, have been carved five mighty States, which to a greater degree than any other section, have controlled the destinies of the Republic. By the virtues of their citizens and the wisdom of their laws, they have vindicated the statesmanship of the old Continental Congress in enacting the immortal Ordinance of 1787. To the eastward at Niagara, westward at Mackinaw and Detroit, and at the rapids of the Maumee, the British standard still floated over military and trading posts, and their pernicious counsel and encouragement increased the sanguinary wrath of the red man.

The army under its intrepid leader thus became the "rear guard of the Revolution," and fought the closing struggle for Independence.

Taking a wider range of view, we remember that stirring and momentous events were transpiring elsewhere in our country, one hundred years ago. The heart of Washington, then President of the United States, was never more tried—even at Valley Forge, in the darkest hour of the Revolution—than in the critical period of American history in 1794. Reading the history of those troublesome times in the light of the present public excitement and unrest, we are convinced of the truth of the adage that "history does but repeat itself." The Federal government, one hun-

dred years ago, was put to a fearful test. Its authority was defied, its officers assailed and brought into utter contempt, and a great popular rebellion sprung up in western Pennsylvania, to resist the excise and revenue laws of the general government. It was estimated that fifteen thousand armed men were on the eve of inaugurating an open and violent reign of blood-shed. President Washington was obliged to issue three proclamations, and finally to call upon the loyal governors of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to equip and mobilize the militia to move toward the seat of the Rebellion. It was only when the rebellious citizens of the western counties of Pennsylvania became conscious of the prompt and decisive action of the federal government, that they laid down their arms and ceased the perpetration of outrage upon property and persons. We have just passed a similar juncture in our modern affairs. A great industrial revolt and agitation has received the prompt attention of the federal executive, and as citizens we are thankful that we have a President of the United States who is ready to use the armed forces of the government to put down rebellion and disorder and to prevent crime and the destruction of property. And thus, in 1794 the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania was ended by George Washington, and it is interesting to note in his congratulatory message, what hopes were inspired by the manifest influence and control of the general government in such emergencies.

"While there is cause to lament, that occurrences of this nature should have disgraced the name or interrupted the tranquility of any part of our community, or should have diverted to a new application any portion of the public resources, there are not wanting real and substantial consolations for the misfortune. It has demonstrated that our prosperity rests on solid foundations, by furnishing an additional proof that my fellow citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty; that they feel their inseparable union; that, notwithstanding all the devices which have been used to sway them from their interest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws

against licentious invasions as they are to defend their rights against usurpation."

The political forces and social impulses in this country one hundred years ago, were in a perturbed and chaotic state of agitation. It was the period in America when the political elements were finding their equilibrium, and crystalizing around party centers. The wild and radical ideas of the French revolution were wafted like winged seeds, to find lodgment in our soil to germinate and bear poisonous fruit. Nothing gave more anxious care to Washington and his cabinet, than the pernicious machinations of the French Ambassador, the infamous "Citizen Genet," in the secret establishment of Jacobin societies, the tendency and work of which was insurrectionary and pernicious in the extreme. The year 1794 saw the downfall of Robespierre, and of that hugh unnatural structure, reared upon the ruins of Monarchy, in France. The influence of the "Reign of Terror" upon the political peace and destinies of the United States, affords a curious study. The secret insurrectionary forces of Genet and his conspirators, so threatened the peace of this country, in its relations with Spain, that Washington directed General Wayne to intercept the movement toward Louisiana, and he established a strong military post at Louisville for that purpose.

But paramount public concern at the seat of the general government in 1794 was the conquest, occupation and settlement of the territory North of the Ohio. We can scarcely appreciate the fact that then the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge ranges, were the Western barriers of civilization. To-day the tide of population has swept on, filling every inlet and estuary on the western side of the Mississippi basin, has leaped the Rockies and Sierras, and has only staid its career on the shores of the Pacific. If you trace a line on the map from southeastern Ohio, diagonally to Lake Superior, you will pass over what was then a wilderness of wooded hills, filled with untold and undeveloped mineral wealth, miles of plains and prairie lands, with a soil unsurpassed by any in the world, with rich river bottoms and unbroken forests, inhabited only by wild animals and still wilder men.

In 1788 General Arthur St. Clair, with stately pomp and ceremony, had inaugurated the government of the Northwest territory, at Fort Harmar, now Marietta. It is a fortunate fact that the early settlement of the West was so intimately influenced and effected by the patriotic spirit of our revolutionary era. I believe the relation of Western settlement to the Revolutionary war has never been adequately treated by the historian. We cannot discuss it now, except to say, that all the prominent pioneer settlers in the Ohio country, at the close of the last century, were patriots of the Revolution. Fifty-eight soldiers of the war for independence, with Rufus Putnam at their head, formed the first colony at Marietta.

The most formidable obstacle confronting the pioneer settlers of that day, at once mightier and more subtle than the forces of forest and virgin glebe, were the tribes of men who roamed in native freedom in the wilderness. Poetry and literature are pathetic with solemn lamentations over the cruel injustice of the white man in his relations with the Indian. The pioneer read his experience with the Indian in most awful prose, often by the light of his burning cabin, in sight of murdered wife and children. Francis Parkman, who understood the character of the aborigines better than any other American writer, says this of the Indian:

"He is a true child of the forest and of the desert. The wastes and solitudes of nature are his congenial home. His haughty mind is imbued with the spirit of the wilderness, and the light of civilization falls on him with blighting power. His unruly pride and untamed freedom are in harmony with the lonely mountains, cataracts and rivers among which he dwells; and primitive America, with her savage scenery and savage men, opens to the imagination a boundless world unmatched in wild sublimity."

Another distinguished writer has said:

"He had no feeling, no cheerfulness, no sense of the comic. His joy always became frenzy. He had passions which were those of the maniac; jealous, envious, vindictive and unforgiving

to the last degree. A master of dissembling when inspired by deep revenge, without genuine courage, strategem, stealth and ambush were his forte. He was devoid of pity. His swift tomahawk made no distinction between the strong arm of a foe and the helplessness of old age and infancy."

The southern boundary claimed by the Indian tribes to the territory of the Northwest, was the Ohio river. Upon this claim they staked their whole right of occupation. In urging this claim they were inspired and encouraged by the emissaries of the British Ministry. It was a circumstance exceedingly unfortunate in view of the title of the United States to the lands north and west of the Ohio, that the treaties of peace of 1783 could not be more completely enforced by the Continental Congress. By the terms of that treaty certain loyal inhabitants of the Colonies were to receive pecuniary remuneration for losses and depredations inflicted upon them during the revolutionary war. It was the plausible claim of the British Ministry that they had the right to occupy these posts in the Northwest territory, until full reparation was made to these British Loyalists. There were other causes of dissention between the British Ministry and the federal authorities, and Mr. Jay, at this time, had been appointed by the President as a Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a supplemental treaty, involving a settlement of all disputes. Upon the negotiations of this treaty, the campaigns of the American army in the Northwest had a peculiar and decisive bearing. It was claimed, with no little show of reason, by the American government that the Indian title to all lands north of the Ohio had been extinguished, and the right of American occupation recognized by several treaties which had been entered into with great formality, as early as 1784 at Fort Stanwix, and again, at a subsequent period, by a subsequent treaty, made and entered into at Fort McIntosh. By these proceedings, it was given out and popularly supposed that the Indian tribes on the Ohio, had acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States, and surrendered all the territory south and east of a line which passed up

the Cuyahoga river and across the portage to the Tuscarawas, then descending this stream to Fort Laurens (near the line between the counties of Stark and Tuscarawas,) thence running west to the portage between the heads of the Big Miami and the Auglaize rivers to Lake Erie.

These treaties, and the one promulgated by St. Clair at Fort Harmar in May, 1789, seem to have been entered into in good faith by the United States authorities, but in fact with Indian representatives unauthorized to conclude such treaties. The distribution of Indian tribes over this territory is succinctly stated and set forth by Judge Rufus King in his "History of Ohio," as follows:

"Descending to the times when the history of Ohio begins to emerge, in a fragmentary way, it would seem that late in the seventeenth century, or early in the eighteenth, the Indian tribes had become distributed through the country now comprised in Ohio in about the following ranges: The part east of the Muskingum, together with the country on the upper Ohio, and Allegheny rivers, was held by the Mingoes (Senecas). The Wyandots (Hurons), after being driven from the St. Lawrence, across upper Canada to the northwest then back again, had seated themselves opposite Detroit, but a large body of them had also taken their abode on the Sandusky river, extending as far as the Scioto; and at the time of Gist's tour, had their chief village on the Tuscarawas, near its junction with the Walhonding. Certain clans of the Miamis, known then as the Twightwees, probably Piankeshaws and others, extended across from the Wabash to the upper valleys of the Big and Little Miami rivers, having a fort or large town on or near the present site of Piqua. The Shawnees were on the Ohio, Muskingum and Scioto, their chief towns being on both sides of the Ohio, at the mouth of the Scioto. The Delawares at this time were scattered among the Mingoes, Shawnees and Wyandots. There were Kickapoos, and bands of Northwestern Indians, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas in villages of Cherokees, and Caughnawagas; the former in Ross county, the latter in the Western Reserve."

The history of the Indian depredations upon the settlements of the Northwest are too dark and bloody to justify narration on this occasion. From the first settlement at Marrietta in 1788 to the peace of Greenville in 1795, an unceasing predatory warfare was conducted by the Indian tribes against the Western settlements. The banks of the Ohio were harried by constant raids and expeditions, and the rising sun every day, looked upon ruins of smoking cabins and the mutilated and scalped bodies of murdered settlers. A lofty headland, jutting into the Ohio, near the mouth of the Scioto, was used by the Indian tribes as a watch-tower from which they could scan the river for miles to discover approaching settlers upon its waters. In the year 1790 this carnival of outrage seemed to be at its height. Judge Innes, a prominent citizen of Danville, Kentucky, in July, 1790, addressed a respectful letter to the War Department, detailing hundreds of outrages, and calling urgently upon the general government for aid; he used the following language: "Since my first visit to this district in November, 1783, more than fifteen hundred persons have been killed and taken prisoners by the Indians, and upwards of twenty thousand horses have been taken and carried off, together with other property, consisting of money, merchandise, household goods, wearing apparel, etc."

The government was repeatedly informed of these outrages that were being perpetrated daily, and the people were still left without information whether the government intended to afford them relief or not. It was not until the ultimatum of taking the law into their own hands was made known to the general government, that the settlers finally received the recognition that they deserved. Scanning the history of those times, it is astonishing how few of the leading public men, adequately appreciated the value and importance of the Western country. There were two notable exceptions. The philosophic mind of Benjamin Franklin, with that sagacity and foresight which was his characteristic, led him to look across the Alleghenies and anticipate much of the glorious future of Western settlements. Another, that man "first

in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," whom Providence had sent when a youth, with those symbols of Western civilization, the compass and the theodolite, into this Western wilderness, saw the vision of Western civilization as no other public man was given to see it. President Washington, in January, 1791, laid before Congress a statement of the condition of this Western country. He stated very fully his views as to the proper measure to be taken for its defense. He maintained that it was an important duty of the general government to afford to the frontier settlers all reasonable protection as to persons and property. Nothing, he said, would give greater assurance of strength in the federal government, than to manifest its concern for the interests of this distant field and make every effort to preserve peace and good order on the frontier. He advocated the policy of regulating events by the interposition of the strong hand of the government, rather than to be regulated by events. He submitted a plan for increasing the regular military establishments, and advocated the inauguration of maturely prepared and well regulated campaigns against the murderous tribes.

It may not be out of place to recall the method of settlement and occupation during these anxious times. Even the oldest of you cannot imagine the struggle they made to obtain bare subsistence. They were dependent upon game, fish, and other products of the earth, and such products as they could raise in the immediate vicinity of the settlements. During these privations they manifested the most resolute bravery in moving upon their lands. Scores of them would band together as one family, build a stockade, with a strong blockhouse in the center, surrounded by their cabins, and with the ax and rifle constantly in hand, begin the long battle with the silent forces of the wilderness. During the day, while they worked, one person was placed as a sentinel to warn them of approaching danger. At sunset they all retired to their blockhouse and cabins, taking everything of value within the pickets. In this manner they proceeded from day to day and month to month, until their improvements were suf-

ficiently extensive to support their families. These settlements were called, in the parlance of the day, "Stations." If they had a public meeting or gathering in the wilderness for religious or political purposes, every man, and often every woman, carried a trusty rifle. These lodgments in the forest caused intense and vengeful activity among the red men. And these stations became the rallying centers of the white settlers.

As an institution of our government, the army of the United States occupies a peculiar place in our history. The dominant policy with our people is to cultivate the arts of peace. It is one of the cardinal doctrines of our political training, that the military must ever be held subordinate to the civil power. It is but natural that the functions of the army as a branch of government should not be fully appreciated. Especially is this true in times of peace. The history of the army, on a peace footing, is yet to be written. The attentive student, however, must ever recognize the philosophy and value of military force in planting the elements of civilization in a new country. There is nothing in the history and traditions of the Regular Army of the United States to mantle the cheek of the patriotic citizen with shame. Its entire career has been highly honorable and its service indispensable. In 1791 the Regular Army consisted of less than a regiment of troops. We are astounded at the weakness of this arm of government in the Northwestern territory. Fort Harmar was garrisoned by twenty soldiers. The entire arms-bearing population of the Muskingum settlement was less than three hundred. At Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) the garrison was less than one hundred effective men. These were the strongest places held by the federal troops. Congress at once authorized the President to raise an army of three thousand men. Arthur St. Clair, then Governor, was made a Major General and placed at the head of these forces. Next to the regular troops, for effective service, were the Kentucky Volunteers. A corps of these soldiers was raised to operate in the Wabash country and placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Charles Scott. Three expedi-

tions against the Indians now speedily succeeded each other. Two against the Wabash tribes to the westward, were conducted under the general command of Gen. Scott, Col. Wilkinson being in charge of one of them. In the space of sixty days two small armies of mounted men, numbering more than one thousand, were recruited, armed, equipped and provisioned, marched more than three hundred miles into the enemies' country, destroyed three small villages, captured sixty prisoners, killed thirty warriors, with a loss of only four men. The brilliant success of these raids somewhat offset the gloom caused by Gen. Harmar's partial failure of the year previous. This brave and skillful officer in the year 1790, had conducted a campaign against the Indian posts upon the Big and Little Miamis. His army was composed of a small number of raw, undisciplined troops, poorly armed and equipped. He destroyed several villages, but relying too implicitly upon the efficiency of his troops, ventured too far, and displayed great skill rather in safe retreat than in advancing. This expedition was called "Harmar's defeat." Much injustice was done to this brave officer and his name was allowed to remain covered with obliquity. The movement was gotten up in haste. The troops, with the exception of three hundred and twenty rank and file, were undisciplined, insubordinate and badly equipped militia. They were called together for the purpose of punishing the Indians of the Miami villages. The troops were not expected to hold the places. When this errand of destruction was complete, the army was to return to Fort Washington and be disbanded. That object was fully accomplished, and it cannot be said the campaign was a failure, or the result a defeat.

Great hopes of final conquest were staked upon the campaign of General St. Clair, organized in the spring of 1791. It would be a congenial task to sketch the career of this veteran soldier. Highly cultured—disciplined in the arts of war—having served with distinction as an officer in the English Army on the "Heights of Abraham," when this Continent was won to Anglo-Saxon civilization; serving again in high command on the Continental

side, through the entire Revolutionary struggle; possessing the unbounded confidence of Washington; this sturdy Scotchman seemed to be providentially placed at the head of both the civil and military affairs of the Territory. The army then consisted of but three hundred men. The anxiety of the federal authorities was almost painful in the apprehension of further disaster in the West. In April, 1791, General St. Clair was in New York, at the seat of the government, and received his commission as Major General from the hands of the President, with abundant caution and instructions from the War Department, touching his operations in the wilderness. He was promised prompt and efficient aid in the furnishing of supplies and material of war and in the recruitment of the army. The army was to be brought up to a minimum number of three thousand with all arms of the service. After months of delay, he mustered two thousand men at Fort Washington, in the fall of 1791. St. Clair was indefatigable and sleepless in his effort to properly equip and provision this army. Through the neglect of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments, he was obliged to attend to every detail, from the manufacture of packing harness and cartouche boxes, to the buying and collecting of droves of cattle. Impatient of delay, he finally set his half equipped and undisciplined army in motion toward the center of hostilities on the Miami of the Lakes. One of the chief purposes of the expedition was to establish a line of forts between Fort Washington and the Maumee, so as to secure a base of supplies. Almost without implements and tools, and after the utmost exertion, he built Fort Jefferson, less than one hundred miles distant from Fort Washington. Desertions were frequent, three hundred men having taken "French leave" in a body. For some unaccountable reason—probably the perfidy and dishonesty of the Quartermaster's department, his trains did not follow the expedition, and for the purpose of arresting the deserters and hurrying up the train, he sent a regiment of over four hundred of the flower of his army, under Major Hamtramck, to the rear, and pressed on with the remainder of his troops, re-

duced now to about thirteen hundred men. On the 3rd of November he took a position upon high ground overlooking a branch of the Miami. He placed in advance, under Colonel Oldham, a large body of militia to guard against surprise. About midnight Oldham reported to General Butler that there was a large body of Indians, evidently preparing for an attack, in his front. For some reason Butler did not notify General St. Clair, and just at day-break of the 4th, while his troops were being dismissed from parade, they were assailed in front and in flank, by their savage foes, in vast numbers. The militia at once gave way and broke through the half formed line of regulars, and threw them into confusion. Then began one of the most sanguinary and desperate struggles known to Indian warfare. The American troops fought with exceptional gallantry, but under the deadly fire of the red marksman, the line and staff officers of this little army were cut down by scores. They were outnumbered and surrounded, and after forty of his best officers had been killed or wounded, and nearly six hundred of the rank and file, out of an army of fifteen hundred, St. Clair was forced to call a retreat, which was made in great confusion and destruction. After a full investigation by Congress, the General commanding was honorably acquitted of any neglect or fault for the bloody disaster. The remnant of the army retreated to Fort Jefferson and thence to Fort Washington. The veteran general displayed great bravery and cool determination during the whole disastrous engagement. He was everywhere present, although terribly afflicted with gout, so that he was unable to mount a horse alone. Four horses were shot from under him and his clothes were riddled with bullets. He promptly made a manful and truthful report to the government at New York, and dispatched it by the hand of a trusty officer. The country was thrown into consternation and dismay by this appalling disaster,

The gloom of despondency caused by the defeat was universal. Few events ever occurred which so disturbed the placid and serene dignity of Washington. He was said to have been thrown

into a towering passion. But his cooler judgment prevailed and when St. Clair visited the President to pay his respects, Washington received his old compatriot, now bowed, broken and dejected by his years of arduous service on the frontier, with open arms, and his biographer, Marshall, says that "satisfactory testimony in favor of St. Clair is furnished by the circumstance that he still retained the undiminished esteem and good opinion of Washington."

The pathetic memory of this battle and defeat has been perpetuated in song. I have found in an ancient book of that period, the following verses which you will permit me to read, not for their poetic excellence, but to illustrate history :

SAINCLAIRE'S DEFEAT.

'Twas November the fourth, in the year of ninety-one,
We had a sore engagement near to Fort Jefferson;
Sainclair was our commander, which may remembered be,
For there was left nine hundred men in t'West'n Ter'tory.

At Bunker's Hill and Quebec, there many a hero fell,
Likewise at Long Island (it is I the truth can tell),
But such a dreadful carnage may I never see again
As hap'ned near St. Mary's, upon the river plain.

Our army was attacked just as the day did dawn,
And soon were overpowered and driven from the lawn.
They killed Major Ouldham, Levin and Briggs likewise,
And horrid yells of sav'ges resounded through the skies.

Major Butler was wounded the very second fire;
His manly bosom swell'd with rage when forc'd to retire;
And as he lay in anguish, nor scarcely could he see,
Exclaim'd "Ye hounds of hell! Oh revenged I will be."

We had not been long broken when General Butler found
Himself so badly wounded, was forced to quit the ground;
"My God!" says he, "what shall we do, we're wounded every man;
Go charge them, valliant heroes, and beat them if you can."

"Ten thousand deaths I'd rather die than they should gain the field!"
With that he got a fatal shot, which caused him to yield.
Says Major Clarke, "My heroes, I can no longer stand;
We'll strive to form in order, and retreat the best we can."

The word "Retreat!" being passed around, there was a dismal cry,
Then helter-skelter through the woods like wolves and sheep they fly.
This well-appointed army who had but a day before
Defied and braved all danger, had like a cloud passed o'er.

General St. Clair resigned his commission, and after mature consideration, Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, the knightly leader of the "Pennsylvania Line," the Sheridan of the Revolution, was made a Major General, and given command of the military forces. He was a "fighting" general. The one universal characteristic ascribed to him, and remember, was his resistless and often rash impetuosity. The common soldier serving under an officer often takes his gauge, and sums up his distinguishing trait accurately in a familiar name. They called Wayne "Mad Anthony," more on account of his brusque, outspoken speech and forceful use of expletives on occasion, than for his inconsiderate rashness. Washington, on his appointment, expressed the following opinion: "He has many good points as an officer, and it is to be hoped that time, reflection, good advice, and above all, a due sense of the importance of the trust committed to him, will correct his faults, or cast a shade over them." It is fair to presume from this expression; that his appointment may have been a subject of criticism. The fact was, a majority in Congress were in favor of conciliatory measures with the Indian tribes. While Wayne was to carry the "Sword of Bunker Hill" in one hand, he was to extend the pipe of peace with the other. The campaigns of Harmer and St. Clair and the intermediate expeditions of Scott and Wilkinson, inflamed the rage and malice of the savages to the highest pitch; they overran the forests with marauding parties, whose depredations and cruelties filled with consternation and almost paralyzed the public authorities. Wayne—foreseeing and sagacious—and placing more value on the coercive forces of war, than the overtures of peace, made it a condition of accepting his command that his campaign should not begin until his army should be fully recruited and carefully disciplined. Finally strong councils prevailed in the government, and it was re-

solved to reorganize and strengthen the army. Wayne was an educated gentleman. It is remarkable to note the influence of classical learning upon many public men of the period. Classic models and governmental forms were abundant. It is a unique fact that now the army was to be organized upon the model of a typical Roman military form, and for the first and only time, the Regular Army became and was named "The Legion of the United States." The "Legion" was to consist of one Major General, four Brigadier Generals, and five thousand one hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers and privates, besides the requisite line and field officers. The great urgency of the crisis was duly impressed upon Wayne by the War Department. The Secretary of War wrote him "that another defeat would be inexpressibly ruinous to the reputation of the government." Besides lengthy written instructions, so full of caution as to have become discouraging to a less sanguine officer, President Washington in person added verbally: "Wayne, take a lesson from the failure of your predecessors; leave nothing undone to prevent surprisals."

To appease the clamor of the peace theorists, the government appointed a Board of Commissioners, consisting of Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, and vested them with ample powers to negotiate another treaty of peace. These Commissioners met at Fort Niagara, and sought thence to secure the opening of a council fire at the Sandusky River on Lake Erie. They were met by Brandt and other Indian chiefs, and secured the ostensible aid of Governor Simcoe, of Canada, to bring about a meeting. Finally a preliminary meeting was had near Detroit; but the Commissioners were thwarted in their efforts to reach the disaffected tribes of the Miamis, by the adroit machinations of Brandt and others, assisted by the half-hearted spirit of the British officers. To their urgent appeal for a general council, after long delay and much parley, Brandt made his final answer: "Brothers! We shall be persuaded that you mean to do us justice if you agree that the Ohio shall remain the boundary line between us. If you do not consent to that our meeting you on

the Maumee will be unnecessary. With this claim, my tongue is still—my arms are ready.” With this impossible ultimatum ended many weary months of negotiation. The delay was irksome to Wayne, and the progress of his preparations were such as to attract the attention of the sleepless eye of the red men, and interfered with the peace measures. But he acted wisely. The result was that during the autumn and winter of 1792-1793, where he had taken post about twenty miles from Port Duquesne at a place named by him “Legionville,” he had, by herculean and ceaseless labor, brought into order and efficiency, one of the best organized and perfect military bodies ever assembled on this continent. The policy of the government was still for peace. About this time Colonel Trueman and Major Hardin, two gallant and trusty officers of Revolutionary fame, were sent into the heart of the Indian country unarmed with the white flag of peace, to open fresh negotiations. They and their companions were murdered in cold blood. Up to this period public sentiment was adverse in the extreme to another Indian war. In September, 1793, General Knox wrote to Wayne: “Every offer has been made to obtain peace by milder terms than the sword; the efforts have failed under circumstances which leave nothing for us to expect but war.” Wayne was now encamped at Fort Washington with his Legion, twenty-five hundred strong. On the 5th of October he moved forward into the wilderness and took up a position near Fort Jefferson. He then wrote to the Secretary of War as follows: “I pray you not to permit present appearances to cause too much anxiety, either in the mind of the President or yourself on account of this army. Knowing the critical situation of our infant nation, and feeling for the honor and reputation of the government (which I will support with my latest breath) you may rest assured that I will not commit the Legion unnecessarily.”

On the 13th of October he took post six miles in advance of Fort Jefferson, and about eighty miles north of Cincinnati, at a place named by him, in honor of his friend and revolutionary comrade General Greene, “Greenville.” He strongly fortified

this post, and passed the winter here, immured in the wilderness, with communication with the government suspended, but perfecting his forces with ceaseless energy, and watching the foe with sleepless vigilance. He was surrounded by hostile tribes. He sent forward a strong detachment to the battle field of St. Clair, with the pious purpose of giving honorable sepulchre to the bleaching bones of the dead. He built on this fatal field a strong fort, naming it Fort Recovery, and posted a strong garrison. In June, 1794, a preliminary battle was fought at this post, between the advance detachment and hordes of savages lead on and inspired by British soldiers. The Indians and their allies were repulsed with wholesome effect. One hundred years ago to-day, the troops at Greenville celebrated in fitting style the acquisition of one thousand mounted Kentucky volunteers, under the gallant Major General Scott. Wayne now pressed forward into the heart of the Indian country, and about seventy miles from Greenville he built a strong and permanent fort at the confluence of the Auglaize and the Miami River, which he named Fort Defiance. We are struck with the labors and skill devoted to the building of these fortifications in the wilderness. But after every day's march, every night's encampment, by the energy and foresight of this enterprising General, became a fortification. Beside these temporary cantonements, he built Fort Adams and Fort Wayne, together with the forts already mentioned, and that he might secure his baggage and supplies, was obliged to build a fort which he called Fort Deposit. The sites of Fort Defiance and Fort Wayne, as you are aware, are now marked and perpetuated, by thriving Ohio and Indiana cities of that name. On the 20th of August, 1794, a date never to be forgotten in the West, on the banks of the Maumee, in an opening in the forest caused by the sweeping of a tornado, this American army met the confederate hordes of savages and British emissaries in final struggle. The enemy were posted behind these natural breastworks of fallen trees, in a position admirably selected, and outnumbered the American forces. The Legion was formed in two lines in a

close, thick wood, which extended for miles on the left and for a considerable distance in front. The enemy were formed in three lines within supporting distance of each other and extending nearly two miles at right angles with the river. The enemy sought, with these strong lines, to turn the left flank of the little army. But Wayne's quick eye saw the weak point, and Captain Campbell, with his gallant Dragoons, was sent to meet the enemy. The order was then given to the first line to trail muskets and rouse the Indians from their covers behind the trees at the point of the bayonet, and when in close quarters to deal a well directed fire into their backs and move on at double quick and give them no time to re-load. This impetuous charge was the decisive point of the battle. The enemy were routed at every point, and pursued nearly two miles from the fallen timber, while the second line of the American army was scarcely engaged at all, so quick and decisive was this admirable charge of the first line. Many gallant officers fell, and the rank and file lay thick between the fallen timber, but no colors or guns were lost, and the foe were driven, at every point, from the field. I cannot dwell longer upon this magnificent engagement, and must rapidly state its results. This battle was fought under the guns of the British post at the rapids of the Maumee, and a spicy correspondence passed the next day between Col. Campbell, in command, and General Wayne. I cannot dwell in detail upon the results of this engagement. After destroying the villages of the red men, the army withdrew to Greenville and went into winter quarters, and there, during the winter of 1794-5, after prolonged negotiations, the Indian tribes, represented by Little Turtle, Brandt and other leading chiefs, agreed upon a new boundary line and abandoned the Ohio as their southern boundary forever. It is not easy to over-rate the importance, from a national point of view, of the victory over the savages at the Falls of the Miami. It was one of the few in our history which we may call decisive. That it dissipated the cherished dream of the Indians that the Ohio River was to be the perpetual boundary between them and the whites, was,

perhaps, the least important of its results. In opening the magnificent national domain of the West to emigrants, secured in their life, liberty and property by laws of their own making, it may well be regarded, when we reflect upon the history of that vast region during the last hundred years, as having given birth to a new era in the history of American civilization.

“The red man will always have a tender, touching claim upon our sympathetic regrets in the fact that we succeed to their heritage. We fill the places from which they have vanished. The more enduring, the unchangeable features of the scenes of our lifetime—the mountain, the valley, the river—are those which are forever identified with them.”

Some ancient and forgotten poet has left us some pathetic stanzas, with which I beg to close this sketchy and rambling speech :

“ MAUMEE.”

“I stood, in a dream, on the banks of Maumee!
 ’Twas autumn, and nature seem’d wrapp’d in decay.
 The wind, moaning, crept through the shivering tree—
 The leaf from the bough drifted slowly away;
 The gray-eagle screamed on the marge of the stream,
 The solitudes answered the bird of the free;
 How lonely and sad was the scene of my dream,
 And mournful the hour, on the banks of Maumee!

A form passed before me—a vision of one
 Who mourned for his nation, his country and kin;
 He walked on the shores, now deserted and lone,
 Where the homes of his tribe, in their glory, had been
 And thought after thought o’er his sad spirit stole,
 As wave follows wave o’er the turbulent sea;
 And this lamentation he breathed from his soul,
 O’er the ruins of home, on the banks of Maumee.

As the hunter, at morn, in the snows of the wild,
 Recalls to his mind the sweet visions of night;
 When sleep, softly falling, his sorrows beguiled,
 And opened his eyes in the land of delight—

So, backward I muse on the dream of my youth;
Ye peace-giving hours! O, where did ye flee?
When the Christian neglected his pages of truth
And the Great Spirit frowned, on the banks of Maumee.

Ye trees, on whose branches my cradle was hung,
Must I yield you a prey to the axe and the fire?
Ye shores, where the chant of the pow-wow was sung,
Have ye witnessed the light of the council expire?
Pale ghosts of my fathers, who battled of yore,
Is the Great Spirit just in the land where ye be?
While living, dejected I'll wander this shore,
And join you at last from the banks of Maumee."

But I would not leave upon your minds this sentiment so full of pathos and the spirit of regretful injustice. The relations of the European race with the Aborigines of America has assumed many phases. As we see, one hundred years ago it was the mistaken policy of our government to enter into treaty relations with tribes without the power or authority on either side to enforce the treaty. Later times have developed later and better policies, but whatever the policy which has been adopted in the treatment of the Indian, we can see over all its history the ruling hand of that Providence who saw from the beginning that the wilderness in the heart of the Continent of America was to become the seat of a vast, enlightened and enduring civilization.

The judge was about to take his seat when he remarked that he had some poetry, but would not take the time to read it. He was urged to do so. After singing a line or two of a little song about the banks of the Maumee and how potatoes were eaten there "tops and all," he read a poem which he said was found in an old book and also referred to the river.

Hon. A. J. Williams moved a vote of thanks for the speech, which was unanimously adopted, and a vigorous clapping of hands followed. Chairman Marshall said that the address had awakened in him feelings that he used to have during the relation of Indian stories when he was a boy—"one hundred and

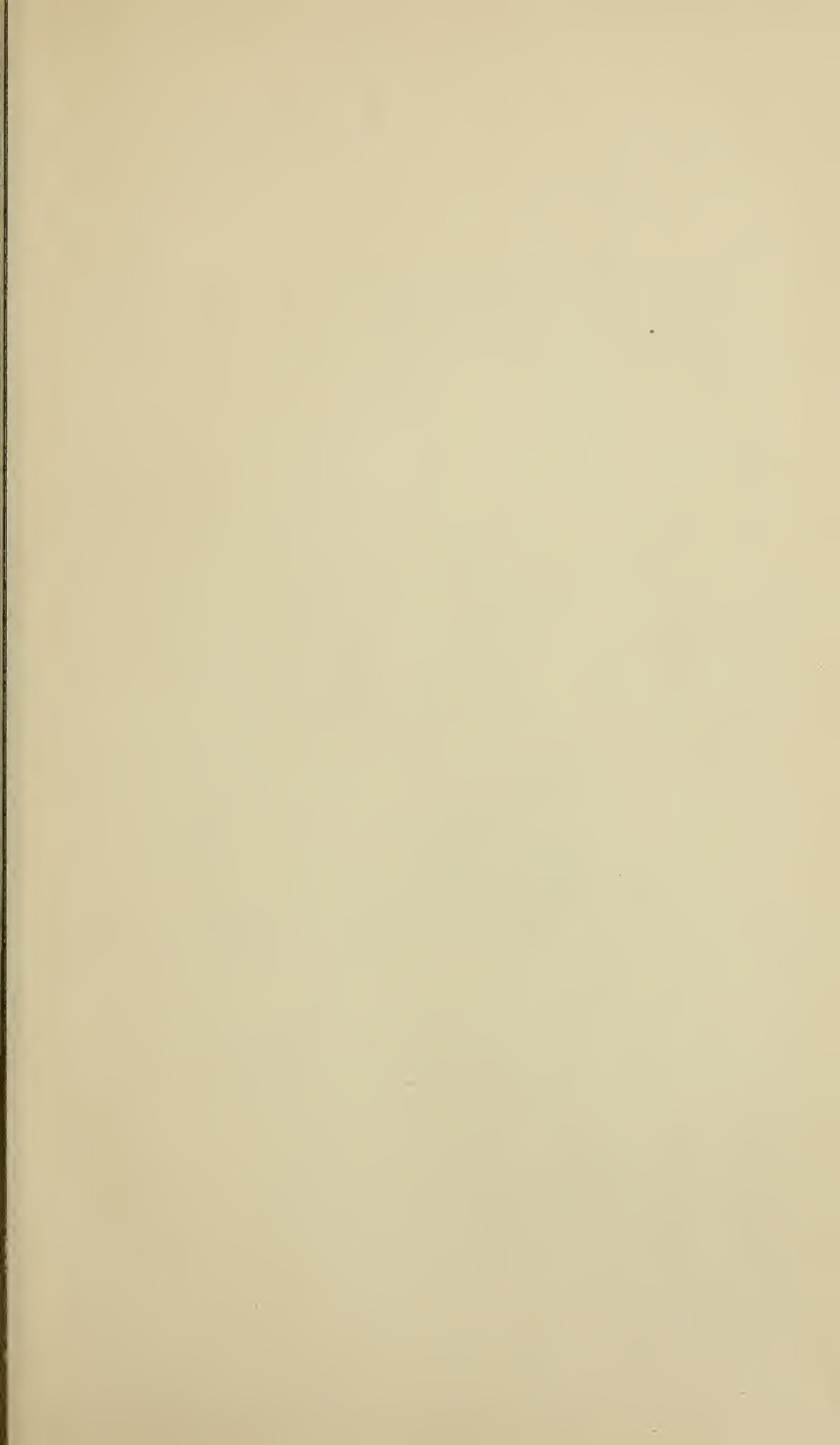
fifty years ago." Mr. Isham again sang, his selection being "The Holy City."

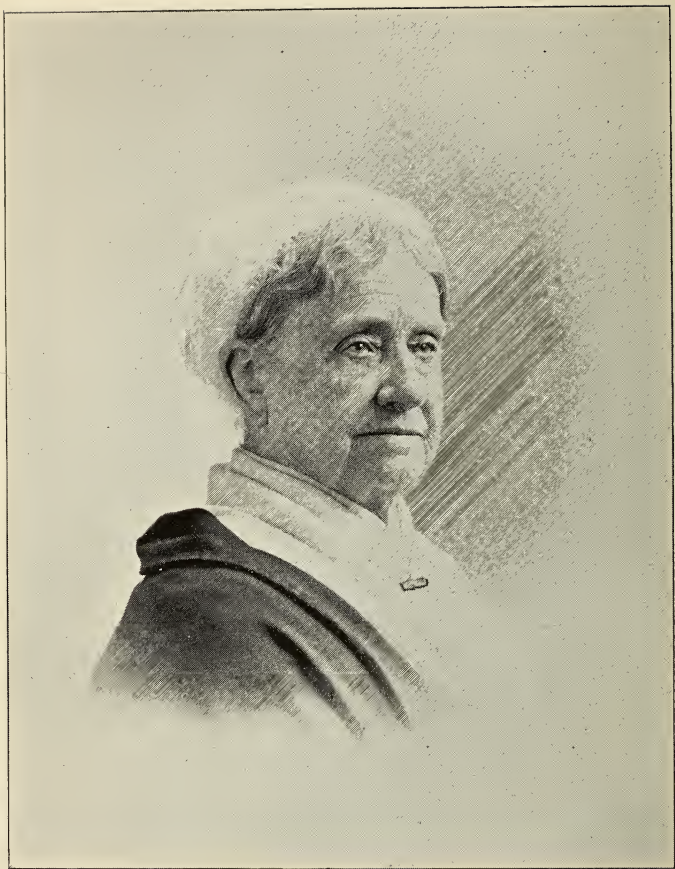
Judge Seneca O. Griswold, who had a seat on the platform, spoke briefly. He missed some of the faces of former years, he said, and yet he saw that others were rising up to perpetuate the Association. "The Early Settlers," he remarked, "have given to Ohio a character which shall always last. This Association has given to the Western Reserve a tendency to cultivate all those influences which go to make good civil life and patriotic communities."

All present then joined in singing "America." The Arion Quartette led the chorus, and the way some of the settlers sang the national hymn was surprising. Rev. Dr. M. L. Berger then dismissed the company with the benediction. The happiest memories remained of the time spent together, and the members, many of whom are far past the summer line of life, started out on the new year with hearts filled with hope and joy.

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APPENDIX.





MRS. JOSIAH A. HARRIS,
*Vice President of the Early Settlers' Association
of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.*

MRS. J. A. HARRIS.

BY F. T. WALLACE.

It is a subject of congratulation and pride to the Early Settlers' Association that their first woman Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. Harris, still abides to officiate in her eighty-fifth year, bright in intellect and genial in spirit as in the spring-time of her early womanhood.

Happily surrounded by the children of her youthful years, supplemented by a bountiful array of lovely grandchildren, she seems a modern representative of the noble Roman matron, Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, who, when the rich Campanian lady solicited the pleasure of inspecting her jewels and diamonds, pointed to her children, saying: "These are my jewels and ornaments."

While it is not ordained unto one to chose his or her birth-place, or know the place of one's grave, yet the ancestral home and place of birth is ever a subject of affectionate memory. It is pleasant here to record that on the 12th day of March, 1810, our beloved Mrs. Harris' eyes first opened to the glorious light of the world in the romantic mountain-town of Egermont, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, overlooking the broad and rich valléy of Housatonic and through which town flowed Green River, made famous and classic by the poet Bryant, then a young lawyer in the adjoining town of Great Barrington.

In her girlhood she bore the pleasant name of Esther M. Race. Like most educated New England girls of that day, she accepted occupation in what was then, and happily still is, deemed a high public service, that of a school teacher.

Miss Race became a resident and teacher in Lorain County in 1829. Thus early in her life and in the history of that country was her advent as an enterprising and valuable pioneer of the Western Reserve. Two years later, in 1831, she became the wife of Josiah Albert Harris, also from her native country, who was then already editor and proprietor of the first Elyria newspaper and sheriff of Lorain County. This was the first, most fortunate and successful "attachment" ever made by the young and accomplished sheriff of Lorain County—and it held for life.

In 1837, Mr. and Mrs. Harris came to Cleveland. Mr. Harris' connection with the Cleveland Herald as editor and proprietor for more than a generation, and his honorable citizenship, requires no extended notice here, for they are elsewhere written. And the fifty-seven years of Mrs. Harris' "walk and conversation" in our midst—is it not known to the oldest citizens, and have not the legends of her friendly, helpful and glorious life been handed down to the youth of the present generation? Let the records of philanthropy tell of her championship of the Martha Washington Society of 1843; of the Cleveland Ladies Temperance Union of 1850; of her thirty-one years' service as one of the Board of Managers of the Protestant Orphans' Asylum; her services on the Sanitary Commission during the War, certified to and confirmed by the representation of her personality in the bronze group of the sanitary officers in the Tabularium of The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in the Public Square—a shrine where for a thousand generations men and women will read her name and reverently contemplate her stately form and benignant countenance.

"Then last, but not least, Mrs. Harris formed the Dorcas Society of Cleveland, and with the example before her of that good woman of Joppa, decided upon the name of 'Dorcas,' which is the pride of the army of workers in this beautiful charity."

In the Biographical Cyclopedia of Ohio, may be found a very full and interesting biography of Mr. Harris.

SKETCH OF
EX-VICE PRESIDENT JOHN H. SARGENT.

BY HON. C. C. BALDWIN.

John Harris Sargent was born in Carthage, New York, March 1814. His parents had shortly before left New Hampshire. Mr. Sargent was of pure New England descent and could number among his ancestors very substantial early settlers, including that best of American ancestry, John Brewster of the Mayflower.

When John was three his parents moved to Monroe, Michigan, then the River Raisin. At the end of a year they moved to Cleveland as their permanent home, where his father, Levi Sargent, went into partnership with Uncle Abram Hickox of famous memory. He soon built "upon the hill" on the West Side. From nine to nineteen Mr. Sargent lived in New England with his grandfather, Mr. Harris, having such schooling as New England then afforded. He had a taste for mathematics, and afterward spent some time at the engineering and military school of Capt. Patridge at Norwich, Vermont. Mr. Sargent was fond of reminiscence, and his interesting recollections of early Cleveland and the changes while he was East, will be found in the publications of this Society, No. 1, pages 74-83, and No. 6, pages 11-16.

Mr. Sargent, although a quiet and sedate gentleman, was withal social, kind and generous, and he always manifested an active interest in the public welfare. He was a man of rare and accurate intelligence, and his early engineering education gave direction to his earnest efforts for the good of the city in which he lived. When railroads first began to be talked about, he was earnest that they should be built in Northern Ohio. He was resident engineer of the Ohio Railroad, but not in its direction, until in the early forties.

Sandusky had the first live railroad in the State, and Mr. Sargent was appointed resident engineer of that road at Sandusky.

While there, through the columns of the Plain Dealer in Cleveland, he urged the construction of a railroad from Cleveland to Columbus and Cincinnati, illustrating it with maps. He urged it elsewhere until the preliminary surveys were made. There were two competing lines of survey, the western being under charge of Mr. Sargent. This was the successful route and he remained in charge until the road was located and built as far as Wellington.

He was then (1849) engaged for five years upon the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, in various responsible positions, locating and constructing its line and branches. An entertaining account of his experience with the various railroads is to be found in a paper written by Mr. Sargent for the Western Reserve Historical Society, and shortly to be published by it. It is also substantially printed in the Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies for September, 1887. After 1855 he was engaged in his home of the City of Cleveland, in engineering and in dealing in real estate. He continued from that time until his death to be largely interested in the city and in its growth and prosperity.

He had previously, under Ohio City, been an Engineer upon the "Ship Channel Improvement," one, which he would have said, as of others, "been too soon."

Elected to the city council of Cleveland he was appointed Sewerage Engineer in 1863, and for two years following he was the City Civil Engineer. He was further one of the Commissioners for enlarging and extending the water works system of the city. His services in these various ways were of great value. He was a man of excellent, practical judgment and scientific acquirement, and one of the most disinterested of men in his public service. He was broad, liberal and progressive in his views, and led in what was useful. In his article on railroads he exclaims: "Farewell, my first love, the Ohio Railroad, as was my late love—a purified river and an outside harbor. The ghost of the first has arisen in its glory. So may it be with the last."

Although Mr. Sargent had no children of his own, he was always interested in schools, libraries or other institutions of an educational or literary kind.

He was, from the beginning of this Society in 1880, one of its Executive Committee, and later a Vice President as well. He was from the first active in the Western Reserve Historical Society, and for awhile one of its Trustees. His relation ceased upon his continued absence abroad, but he was at his death a Vice President of that Society.

He was a valued member and contributor to the Club of Civil Engineers, and to its magazine published in New York city, and to the publications of the Western Reserve Historical Society. His papers to the last, consisting of a paper upon the harbor of Cleveland, one on Prehistoric Mining on Lake Superior, and one on the history of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—the last containing some touches of his experience in its construction.

The writer has occasion to know that years and years ago he thought much and wisely upon the subject of institutions for public instruction, he having a wise plan to which he expected to be a most generous contributor for a library and meeting rooms for the benefit of the employed, plans which are now largely covered by the Young Men's Christian Association, the public libraries and other societies.

Mr. Sargent died in Cleveland on the 20th day of October, 1893.

SKETCH OF

MRS. JULIA STARKWEATHER.

[*Leader, April 23, 1894.*]

Mrs. Julia Judd Starkweather, widow of the late Hon. Samuel Starkweather, who died yesterday morning at her home on Euclid avenue, was the daughter of Belah Judd, a brave

soldier and officer in the war of 1812. She was born at New Britain, Conn., March 10, 1810. The family lived for a time at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and came to Cleveland in 1825, Major Judd being employed as a civil engineer. She married Samuel Starkweather, a leading lawyer, in this city, on June 25, 1828. Mrs. Starkweateer was early identified with the social and religious interests of Cleveland, and for nearly seventy years was one of the most beloved and honored residents of the city. She was the oldest of the present membership of the Stone Church, and her whole life testified to the sincerity of her convictions and the reality of her faith.

She leaves two surviving children, Mrs. Richard C. Parsons and William J. Starkweather, Esq.

SKETCH OF
MRS. LORENZO A. KELSEY.

Coming to Cleveland in 1837, Mrs. Sophia Smith Kelsey saw the beginning of that period when the conditions of village life were being rapidly outgrown, and when discerning eyes had already detected within its narrow limits the foundations of a great city. From this time until her death, which occurred on December 21, 1893, Mrs. Kelsey was continuously a resident of this city; her associations were largely with those persons whose names are intimately connected with the pioneer days of Cleveland, and her knowledge of its history, together with her keen, unflagging interest in its welfare, sustained throughout her life, made her local reminiscences both entertaining and valuable.

Mrs. Kelsey was born at Windham, Connecticut, on September 22, 1806, and as she came of an ancestry which was numerously represented in the Western Reserve from its first settlement, her family ties were naturally strong in Ohio, and this child of New England found here a true home. Her father, Miner Smith, was a druggist, and her mother, Submit Murdock

Huntington, was the daughter of an officer in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Smith served for a short time in this war, and his widow drew a pension until her death, which occurred at Cherry Valley, New York, in 1856. She lived to the great age of 91 years. The daughter was married on June 15, 1825, to Lorenzo A. Kelsey, a decendent of William Leete, one of the early colonial governors of Connecticut.

Gifted with an unusual memory, Mrs. Kelsey could recall many anecdotes of heroes of the Revolution which she had heard when a child from the lips of men who had fought in that war.

The second conflict with Great Britain occurred when she was six years old, and she was still vigorous and active when the Civil War broke out, and to it she sent a son. Advancing years did not cloud her intellect, nor lessen her interest in national nor civic affairs. In full sympathy with the men and measures of to-day, observing keenly political and social conditions, Mrs. Kelsey could not fail to impress one as being a strong link uniting the last decade of the nineteenth century with that era when this country was struggling for its independence, an era which, to the young, now seems almost legendary.

Probably without exception Mrs. Kelsey had no near kinsman who was not an abolitionist, and yet she could well remember when slaves were owned in Connecticut by her grandfather, Major Hezekiah Huntington, and indeed it was one of these who came to her at dancing school to announce his master's death, which occurred in 1823. Major Huntington was own cousin of Samuel Huntington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of Congress, and for many years Governor of Connecticut. He was among the earliest to offer his services to his country, going to Boston with the first troops raised by his State, with an officer's commission. He remained in the army three years, when he resigned to return to Windham to establish works for the manufacture and repair of fire-arms. He is believed to have made the first guns in America, and his practical knowledge of them proved of great value to the

government. At the close of the war he went to Philadelphia to effect a settlement, and was paid \$74,000 in Continental money, which depreciated so rapidly in value, that before he reached home, to use his own language, "it took one hundred dollars to buy a breakfast." Mrs. Kelsey, in referring to his money, often said that it was so bulky that it nearly filled a puncheon and that she could remember playing with the bills when a child. Family tradition says that there were enough of these to paper a good sized room.

In some notes made the year before her death, Mrs. Kelsey writes, "The first few years of my married life were spent on the banks of Niagara River, one mile above Fort Niagara, and directly opposite to Fort George on the Canadian side, all of which is historic ground. The river being only about three-quarters of a mile wide from the falls to Lake Ontario made it easy for the British to cross, and they were on mischief intent so long as the war lasted. Butler, the notorious ranger, lived a little out of Niagara, on the Canadian side, and with the aid of British gold, caused the destruction of much property and the loss of many lives. He, with many of his Rangers, settled in the vicinity of the river after the close of the war, and their decedents still occupy farms in that locality. When my oldest child was an infant her nurse was a girl from one of these farms. One day I saw a decrepit old man, leaning on his staff, approaching the house, and he proved to be the father of the nurse, who asked him to admire the sweet baby for which she was maid. After chuckling to the child, he said, 'Many a little one like that I have taken by the feet and swung around a tree to hush its cries,' and when the girl, in horror, exclaimed 'Oh, father; how could you do such awful things?' he replied, 'Butler was the most cruel of his whole party, and his orders were to dispatch every troublesome prisoner, and once on a forced march few were left of the younger ones to travel over the snow. He was present at the terrible massacre of Wyoming.'

Soon after Mrs. Kelsey's death one of her family wrote to

a friend, "Her's was a life of noble self-sacrifice. Her faculties were retained to the last, and her cheerful nature manifested itself to the end. With her it was simply a wearing out of the entire human machinery, and her life went out as a time piece runs down. She was fully prepared, and brave spirit that she was, she waited for the end with patient sweetness and fortitude."

Mrs. Kelsey was for many years a member of the First Presbyterian Church, the "Old Stone Church," and there, as elsewhere, she is honored and tenderly remembered. Sincere, womanly and sympathetic, her influence was helpful and ennobling. Modest to a marked degree, she was not different, and her distinction of manner had about it the flavor of olden time. She brightened and beautified that path of life in which she was called to walk, and of which it may be truly said, it shone "brighter and brighter unto the perfect day."

SKETCH OF

MRS. JOEL B. CAHOON.

In the city of Washington, D. C., when that now famous Capitol was a mere village, so near to Congressional halls that her father's garden bordered upon the Capitol grounds, Margaret A. Dickson came to gladden a home into which no other child ever shared the affection lavished upon her.

Her father, John Calhoun Dickson, was a cousin to John C. Calhoun, the statesman, while her mother was a niece of Major Henry Hardman, an officer in the Maryland Line, in Revolutionary days.

She began attending school when four years of age, being taken every morning on horseback, riding before the colored servant. Among her dearest memories were incidents connected with the select schools where the foundation for her larger

knowledge was obtained. During these girlhood days she was familiar with many of the statesmen who helped form the nation, who have gone into history as a part of this nation. Her way to school lay through the Capitol yard, and frequently she stopped to hear Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, or John Randolph address Congress. Chief Justice Marshall was an ideal man in her eyes, and at one time she contested for a prize in spelling with him, for the amusement of his associate justices. James Buchanan's home being near her mother's family, each year, when he left after adjournment of Congress, it was his custom to carry messages to Lancaster, it being in the days of limited mail privileges.

When seventeen years of age she was married to John Douglass Van Allen, who was employed as a marble cutter in the building of the Capitol. Her home, for two years, was in New York and Philadelphia, where her husband died March 4, 1829. Both parents had passed away, and she was alone in the world. Mr. Thomas Havenner, of Washington, who had been her guardian, opened his home to her, and with him and her aunts in Frederick, Md., two years were passed. It was in Frederick that she formed the acquaintance of Joel B. Cahoon, who had the contract for building several sections of the B. & O. R. R., and on July 14, 1831, in that city they were married.

At this time her life had all been passed in cities and with refined society. Her knowledge of the West, as Ohio was then, was only from incidents related, but in the Spring of 1835 the little family of four started by stage for Dover, the ancestral home of Mr. Cahoon, where the town was settled in 1810. Arriving at Cleveland, the only hack owned in the city conveyed them to Dover, where about a month was passed very delightfully. The return trip was made by private conveyances, driving with two horses and an open buggy, back to Frederick, in the early days of June. This trip ever stood out as a bright page in her history.

In 1842 the home was at North Bend, O., where depression in business and misfortune in estimating contracts, caused a great change in circumstances. But with her resolute will, her cheer-

ful, trustful nature, she accepted the inevitable, and with six children in a carriage they removed to the farm in Dover, which has ever since been their home.

Home, made dear by associations, happy sometimes, sometimes sad, and as the years rolled on, even sacred. Here, on July 14, 1881, the golden bridal was celebrated. Here, each year after 1860, she was the hostess at the Cahoon Pioneer Celebration, of which she was the originator. Here her honored and venerable husband, with whom she had shared every vicissitude for fifty-one years, passed to "an eternal day," Sept. 28, 1882. It was here in August, 1886, that Leverett, "the flower of all her sons," whose devotion to her was most beautiful, lay motionless and speechless while she sorrowed! Five who called her mother went from her in this home.

In her early life her religious advantages were very gratifying. Her parents were members of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, and with them she entered the church she so faithfully served and fondly loved for three quarters of a century.

She was instrumental in organizing in Dover an auxiliary of the W. H. M. S. and of the W. F. M. S., being active in their maintenance. She read widely, and was thoroughly informed on questions both religious and politic. Patriotism was a part of her life. She loved her country and its flag, and let no opportunity pass of impressing it upon her associates.

When the Washington Centennial Celebration was held in Dover, she read a paper on "Washington and his Mother," that will long live in the memory of her hearers. Her last public appearance was in one of our public schools on Memorial Day, when she related her remembrance of the invasion of Washington by the British in 1814, and her impressions of Gen. Lafayette as she saw him while visiting the United States in 1824. She had become a member of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to a member of which she wrote that the society had "re-awakened a glow of patriotism, and a desire to promote the interests" of the organization.

She honored the Early Settlers' Association, being greatly interested in its meetings, into the spirit of which she most earnestly entered.

Rare as she was intellectually and socially, it is in her own home, where she reigned supreme in all hearts, that her loss will be wholly irreparable. Two sons and four daughters wait for the gradual patience which enters wounded hearts to heal, and help them wait for the meeting time.

As beautiful as had been the eighty-four years of her living were the twilight hours, when, from a vigorous hold on life, she willingly put her hands into her Father's as she was led into his mansions, to dwell in "His marvelous light."

So with hymns of praise and thanksgiving, together with the promises from the Book, and the light of immortality upon her continuance, she entered with in the gates into the city. For she knew

"He measures us
By deeds and not by periods; not by beat
Of pulse, or swing of pendulum or years.
Goodness is life, with holy memories
And lofty aspirations, which survive
The shadows of the tomb."

From her Rose Hill home on a fair June afternoon, amid the songs of birds, the perfume of lilies and roses, amid tears swiftly flowing, and surrounded by those whose hearts yearned for her usual welcome, she was borne to Lake Side cemetery and lovingly laid beside her dear ones.

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit, rest thee now!
E'en while with us thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.

Dust, to its narrow house beneath!
Soul, to its place on high!
They that have seen thy book in death,
No more may fear to die.

Lone are the paths and sad the bowers,
Whence thy meek smile is gone;
But O, a brighter world than ours,
In heaven is now thine own."

SKETCH OF
HON. WILLIAM L. O'BRIEN.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Hon. William L. O'Brien, who died suddenly in Cincinnati on the seventeenth day of last February, was a native of Cuyahoga County, and an honorary member of this Association. He was born in Brecksville township, the son of Daniel and Mary (Ferris) O'Brien, March 29, 1826. It was in the Spring of 1851 that he embarked in the railroad business in which he scored the success of his life from a business standpoint. Employed at first in the Little Miami ticket office in Cincinnati, he rose rapidly in promotion until 1867, when he was given charge of the passenger department of the road. The Pennsylvania Company leased the Little Miami in 1869, and retained Mr. O'Brien as general passenger agent of the new company. This position was retained till 1881, when he became general agent of the Pan Handle at Cincinnati. The Democratic party, of which he was always a faithful member, sought to bestow a variety of political honors upon him, though he accepted but one nomination, which was followed in 1883 by his election as State Senator from Hamilton County. He served one term in the Senate, being Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. Soon after settling in Cincinnati, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Salter of that city. Mrs. O'Brien died in 1891, and very soon afterward Senator O'Brien retired from an active business career, spending a great part of the last three years of his life in Minneapolis, enjoying the society of his only son, William L. O'Brien, Jr., and of his little granddaughter. Senator O'Brien was of sturdy and reliable

ancestry. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, carrying until his death, which occurred at the great age of 95 years, a wound sustained at Brandywine. His father served the United States in the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather was Rev. Walter Ferris, a distinguished Universalist divine, one of the founders of that church in this country and the formulator of the Universalist creed now in use. Senator O'Brien was a genial, and witty man of sunny disposition; a generosity to which no one ever appealed in vain, and an inimitable way of telling a story, whose public life in Cincinnati and Columbus made him one of the most popular men in the State. His brother and his sister are active members of this Association, and he left many relatives in Cleveland, all of whom were greatly attached to him.

THE OLDEST PIONEER OF RIDGEVILLE GONE.

[*From Elyria Democrat.*]

Mr. Laurel Beebe, whose sudden, recent departure from this life was a shock to the whole community, was born in Waterbury, Conn., June 19th, 1809. In the Fall of 1818 he came with his parents, Chester and Marcia Beebe, and his younger brother, Lovel, to the forest land of the Western Reserve, arriving in Ridgeville in October. They came with ox-teams and were six weeks on the journey, which, as may be easily imagined, was a season of delight to the two active boys, nine and seven years of age. The family settled in the eastern part of the township, on the farm which was occupied by the parents for forty-four years, and is now owned by some of their grand-children. The boys spent their youth in helping their father clear up the farm, attending school winters in the log school house of early days. Before Laurel was out of his teens, he in turn became teacher, which position he held for two winters.

Early in life he was married to Lucinda, daughter of Tillot-

son and Electa Terrell. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are still living. In 1850, the wife and mother was called away, while yet in the prime of life. Two of her children had preceded her, and of the five left motherless the youngest was not five years of age. The eldest two were daughters, and they took charge of their father's home, filling, as far as possible, the place of their mother. Some two years later, Mr. Beebe married Mrs. Fannie Blakeslee, widow of Sherman Blakeslee and daughter of Jesse Lilly, a pioneer of Dover. The next year a daughter was born to them and named Marcia for the grandmother. She died in 1869, at the age of sixteen.

In the beginning of 1881, another daughter, Emma, widow of Wesley P. Kibby, died suddenly at her father's home. Nine years later, in January, 1890, death again came, and without a moment's warning the wife was stricken. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Libbey, again assumed the care of the bereaved father and his home, which was continued to the close of his life.

On Friday, January 5th, she and her father attended the installation of the officers of the Ladies' Relief Corps at the Center of Ridgeville, and Mr. Beebe addressed a few remarks to the audience and closed the services with prayer. That night he retired in good health and slept quietly. At four o'clock in the morning, Saturday, January 6th, his daughter heard him stirring, and two hours later when she entered his room to assist him in dressing, as was her usual custom, she found him sleeping never to waken. He lay on his left side, and it is supposed that when he assumed that position his heart ceased to beat, and he died peacefully and painlessly.

His funeral was attended at his home on Tuesday, January 9th, Rev. J. F. Rice, of Olmstead, conducting the services.

The four children surviving are, Mrs. Cynthia Libbey, Mrs. Sidney Butler, Mr. Maitland Beebe and Mrs. James Beveridge, all of whom live in Ridgeville. There are eight living grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren. Two brothers, Lovel and Sidney, preceded him to a better land, and

two sisters, Mrs. R. H. Knight, of Cuyahoga Falls, and Mrs. S. W. Simonds, of Dover, are still living.

Father Beebe was a leader in all things to which he turned his attention. He was a faithful and consistent Christian, and the broad charity of his life stands as a monument to his memory. He was for many years previous to the war deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement, and never lost his interest in politics, nor his solicitude for the welfare of his country. He voted at sixty-three consecutive State elections, the last being in November, '93. He was an honorary member of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County.

He was the moving spirit of the Beebe and Terrell reunions, and was authority in all matters pertaining to the early settlement of the country, or the genealogy of the Beebe family. In his departure the whole community has lost a father.

SKETCH OF

SAMUEL H. MATHER.

[*Leader*, January 14, 1894.]

Samuel H. Mather, one of Cleveland's most honored citizens, died at 1:20 o'clock last night, surrounded by the members of his family. Many friends will mourn him and every citizen of Cuyahoga County will regret his taking away. Mr. Mather's illness was of short duration, but though the end came quickly, it was not unexpected. A week ago last Friday he was taken ill. The day before he had been in his office at the Society for Savings feeling well and strong. The sickness was in his lungs and rapidly developed into congestive pneumonia. Last Monday he was compelled to take to his bed. His condition became worse as the days passed, and though he seemed to realize that the end was near he did not refer to it. Until the last moment of his life he maintained full possession of his faculties, recognizing and speaking to those gathered around him. It was his first and last illness.

Samuel Holmes Mather, LL. D., was born in Washington, N. H., March 20, 1813. He was the son of Dr. Ozias Mather, who had moved to Washington from Lyme, Conn., in 1810, after having graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. Dr. Ozias Mather was the son of Dr. Augustus Mather, of Lyme, who was himself the great-grandson of Richard Mather, the first of the family in America. Richard Mather was also the father of Increase Mather and the grandson of Cotton Mather. Although Richard Mather had six sons, none of them had descendants in the male line for more than two generations, except Timothy, from whom Samuel H. Mather was descended. In fact all of the name in the United States, save recent immigrants from England, are also descendants of Timothy Mather. Dr. Ozias Mather in 1808 married Harriet Brainard, daughter of Deacon Jabez Brainard, then of Washington, but afterwards of Cleveland. Deacon Brainard was a captain of New Hampshire volunteers in the War of the American Revolution. He was the father of the late Nathan Brainard, and grandfather of the late Silas Brainard, both of this city. The wife of Deacon Brainard, who died in 1852, aged ninety-six years, was Lucy Bingham, of Claremont, N. H., an aunt of the late Elijah Bingham, of this city, and also of the late Fanny Bingham, who married her cousin, Nathan Brainard, mentioned above. Through the Bingham family Samuel H. Mather was related to Mrs. William M. Evarts, of New York city.

Two children were born to Dr. Ozias Mather, Henry Brainard Mather, August 20, 1810, and Samuel Holmes Mather. Henry B. Mather moved to Boston about 1826, where he was engaged very successfully in commercial pursuits. For many years he was a partner in the firm of Mason & Lawrence, and, afterward, in the firm of A. A. Lawrence & Co., Mr. Lawrence being a son of the celebrated Amos Lawrence. Mr. Mather married Ellen, daughter of Charles Everett, and a cousin of Edward Everett. After a long and busy life, Henry B. Mather died, January 30, 1884, and he is survived by his widow.

In the summer of 1813, when Samuel H. Mather was but a few months old, Dr. Ozias Mather drove in a private conveyance to Rochester, N. Y. It is probable that he would have removed thither with his family if he had not been taken ill on his return to Washington, where he died October 25 of the same year, at the early age of twenty-six years. Samuel H. Mather, as a youth, studied at the academy in Washington, at the Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H., and at Dartmouth College, where he

GRADUATED WITH HIGH HONORS

in the class of 1834. Among his classmates were: Richard B. Kimball, the eminent author; Daniel Clark, United States Judge and United States Senator from New Hampshire; Edward A. Lawrence, Professor in Andover Theological Seminary; and Alphonse Wood, the noted botanist. There were in college at the same time, but in other classes: Samuel Gilman Brown, President of Hamilton College; Asa D. Smith, President of Dartmouth College; John Humphrey Noyes, founder of the Oneida Community; Daniel J. Myer and Edwin D. Sanborn, both eminent professors at Dartmouth; James F. Joy, of Detroit; John Lord, the lecturer on history; Edmund Q. S. Waldron, well known in the Catholic Church; Pinneas S. Conner, physician, of Cincinnati; John P. Healy, for many years City Solicitor of Boston; Samuel H. Taylor, of Exeter Academy; Samuel C. Bartlett, President of Dartmouth College; James W. Grimes, Governor and United States Senator, of Iowa; Timothy P. Redfield, the eminent lawyer; General Gilman Martson, of New Hampshire, and General George F. Shepley, of Maine.

After graduating from Dartmouth, Mr. Mather decided upon the profession of the law. Like many of the young men of his native State he turned to the westward, and entered the office of Sill & Kidder, in Geneva, N. Y., where he remained about fifteen months. At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Silas Brainard he moved to Cleveland in December, 1835. The leading law firm at that time was composed of Sherlock J. Andrews and John A. Foote,

under the style of Andrews & Foote. Completing his legal studies with this firm, he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, at Columbus, in December, 1836. His practice was alone for some years, and he long treasured the black tin sign with the legend "Samuel H. Mather, Attorney and Consellor at Law." After this he formed a partnership with Francis Randall, under the firm name of Randall & Mather; and, still later, with William Strong, afterward territorial Governor of Oregon, as the firm of Mather & Strong. The offices of the latter firm were in Superior street near the *Leader* building. When Judge Strong left for Oregon, Mr. Mather once more practiced alone, his office being at No. 4 Bank street, directly in the rear of the old Merchants' Bank building. Mr. Mather's practice was carried on successfully for fifteen years, until the Society for Savings claimed all of his time. He represented many estates and individuals from the New England States. Once his duties led him to collect a bill from Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormons, who was then living at Kirtland, near Willoughby, and his experiences on that occasion were among the most exciting of his life.

True to his educational training in New England, Mr. Mather had great faith in public schools, and he would have his children attend no other. He was a member of the Board of Education in Cleveland from 1854 to 1857 inclusive, along with George Willey, T. P. Handy, James A. Briggs, I. L. Hewitt, R. B. Dennis, Horace Benton, W. D. Beattie, and Charles Bradburn. At this time

THE BOARD WAS APPOINTED

by the Council. Mr. Mather, while a member of the Board, acted as its Secretary and did much of the detail work that had to be done. He took a great interest in, and gave his personal inspection to, the erection of the old High School building, on Euclid avenue near Erie street, and the Erie street, the Eagle street, and the Mayflower street grammar schools. To show his interest in the work it may be stated that consignments of chairs and desks for new school buildings were always marked by his own hand

before they were put in use. The method used was to paste a ticket on the under side of each bearing the words, "Public Schools of Cleveland." During his connection with the Board he sent to New England for teachers, mostly male, and the result was a remarkable corps of instructors that has left its influence to this day. Among those whose services he secured were: William S. Palmer, of the High School; Lucien B. Eaton, R. O. Mason, and John Eaton, of the Brownell street school. The latter was afterward the United States Commissioner of Education and Principal of Marietta College. He was the originator of the Public Library of Cleveland, and, for many years, one of its managers. For his distinguished services in the cause of education, Dartmouth College gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1889.

The life work of Mr. Mather was his founding of and his continued connection with the Society for Savings. The suggestion came from the late Charles J. Woolson, who was born near to Mr. Mather's native place in New Hampshire. The late William A. Otis was also one of the early promoters of the enterprise, which is now not exceeded in deposit or volume of business by more than half a dozen institutions in the country, and those are in New York and Boston. The deposits to-day exceed \$23,000,000; the surplus fund is \$1,700,000; the undivided profits are \$1,000,000; and the number of open accounts is 46,000. All of this prosperity came from very small beginnings. A charter was prepared by Hon. F. T. Backus, Senator, and Hon. Leverett Johnson, Representative of Cuyahoga County, and passed by the Legislature of Ohio, March 22, 1849, for "The Society for Savings in the City of Cleveland."

The death of Mr. Mather removes a man than whom there was not one more prominent in business in Ohio. His name was the synonym for business integrity, and absolute, unquestioned trustworthiness.

Mr. Mather was prominent in benevolent and religious circles. For many years he was treasurer of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum. Together with Mrs. Mather he was one of the original members

of the Second Presbyterian Church, and he was an elder in the same from the beginning.

On May 9, 1842, Mr. Mather was married to Emily Worthington Gregory, daughter of Dr. Uriah M. Gregory, of Sand Lake, N. Y. Their golden wedding, held in 1892, was an event of more than usual pleasure to them and their friends. Beside Mrs. Mather, two children survive, a third having died in infancy; Frederic G. Mather, of Albany, N. Y., and Ella A. Mather, widow of the late Richard H. Mather, of Amherst College.

SKETCH OF
CHARLES H. BABCOCK.

[*Leader, May 11, 1894.*]

Hon. Charles H. Babcock, one of Cleveland's best known citizens, died on Thursday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Ross, on Marcy avenue. Mr. Babcock was born at Brighton seventy-one years ago. He received a common school and academic education, taught school awhile and was admitted to the bar at an early age. He served as a Justice of the Peace for several years and was a member of the Legislature for two years. He was a Past Grand Master of the Odd Fellows Order, a high degree Mason, a veteran member of the Cleveland Light Artillery, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Probably there was no man in the city better known among the legal profession than Mr. Babcock. He was only twenty-six years old when he gave up teaching school and accepted the office of Justice of the Peace, which he held until 1883, excepting one term when he was in the army. In 1849 he was appointed postmaster at Brighton. But it was as a justice that he acquired his reputation. It was seldom, indeed, that a jury trial was called for in his court. In most cases the litigants were "willing to take the 'Squire's word," and he became known as the "grand arbitra-

tor" of Brighton. During the later years of his life he was a justice in the city. After retiring from the magistracy he engaged in the practice of law, but for the last few years he was not able to lead an active life.

SKETCH OF
CHARLES L. RHODES.

[*Leader, April 6, 1894.*]

The funeral of Charles L. Rhodes, who died on Tuesday, was held yesterday afternoon, from the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. B. Hough, No. 804 Case avenue. Rev. William Knight conducted the services in the absence of Rev. Dr. Charles S. Pomeroy, who was officiating at the funeral of Dr. L. L. Leggett, at Sandusky. The services were brief and consisted only of the reading of passages of Scripture and a prayer. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. The following gentlemen acted as honorary pall-bearers: Messrs. Fayette Brown, James J. Tracy, John Coon, E. S. Flint, James Upson, and Daniel Upson, Judge Pease and General J. S. Casement. The active pall-bearers were Messrs. A. B. Hough, A. H. Hough, Robert R. Rhodes, W. C. Rhodes, M. T. Marshall and Dr. Pease. The burial was in Riverside Cemetery.

The death of Mr. Rhodes brings to mind the fact that the men who helped to shape the destinies of Cleveland in her early days are fast passing from the scene of action. Mr. Rhodes was the last survivor of the Commissioners of Annexation who arranged the terms of union with Ohio City, now known as the West Side. Though a native of Vermont, he has been a resident of Ohio since early manhood, and older citizens will remember him as being prominently identified with railroad and commercial affairs since the days when Cleveland was only a thriving town. For many years he was a member of that quaint organization known as the "Ark," which met for social intercourse. It was

provided with permanent quarters by the late Leonard Case. It was to have unlimited control so long as one member survived. Upon the death of the last one, the property reverts to the estate. The ranks have been rapidly depleted since the death of Mr. Case, and it will not be long before the last man will be left alone

SKETCH OF
STEPHEN C. MEEKER.

[*Leader, March 26, 1894.*]

Mr. S. C. Meeker, a well known business man of this city, died at his home, No. 11 Portland street, yesterday morning. Mr. Meeker was born in Collamer seventy-five years ago, and had been a resident of this city almost since that time. In early life he went on a three years' whaling voyage, sailing from New Bedford, Mass. He also sailed on the lakes for a number of years, and was one of the first captains to command a steamboat on the inland seas. Just a quarter of a century he had been in the produce commission business in this city, and he enjoyed the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who will greatly miss him. Nathan C. Meeker, who founded the town of Greely, Col., and after whom a town in that State was named, was a brother of Mr. Meeker. He was murdered by the Ute Indians, among whom he was an agent. Mr. Meeker is survived by a son and a daughter, and two brothers, Rufus C. and Lemuel C. Meeker, all of whom live in this city.

SKETCH OF
MRS. ANNA A. SCHIELY.

[*Evening Post, March 20, 1894.*]

In the death of Mrs. Anna A. Schiely, which occurred early yesterday morning, Cleveland has lost one of the oldest residents. She had lived here since 1832. She was seventy-eight years of

age, the mother of ten children, six girls and four boys. She was twelve times a grandmother and twice a great-grandmother. Her death occurred at No. 111 East Prospect street after an illness of five weeks. The children who survive her are John Schiely, of Chicago, W. A. Schiely, of Cincinnati, Charles M. Schiely, of Toledo, Mrs. E. P. Brown, of Aspen, Col. The others reside in Cleveland. They are Mrs. Caroline Meyers, Mrs. Laura Schrink, Mrs. R. Wetzel, Mrs. Victor Gutzweiler, Mrs. Charles Lancaster and Julius Schiely. The funeral will occur Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The pallbearers will be selected from among the near relatives of the deceased.

SKETCH OF
MRS. HELEN SHORT.

[*Leader, May 6, 1894.*]

The death of Mrs. Helen Short, widow of the late Lewis Short, took place about midnight on Thursday. Mrs. Short was nearly eighty-three years of age, and was one of the old residents of Cleveland. She was born in Exeter, N. H., June 4, 1811. On March 17, 1834, she was married in Ohio City, now the West Side, to Lewis Short. The death of Mr. Short took place on March 8, 1892. Mr. Short and his brother, David Short, were prominently identified with the early history of Cleveland, having come to this city in the year 1827. "Uncle Lewis" and "Aunt Helen," as Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Short were called, used to live on Kinsman street, where the former had a shoe shop. Afterwards they bought a farm in Olmsted, and lived there. Several years before his death Mr Short retired from active work, and he and his wife spent the remainder of their days in a home on the Detroit road in Lakewood. There Mrs. Short's funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Short left the following children: Mrs. Caroline A. Kidney, of Lakewood; Mr. H. L.

Short, of Florence, Col.: Mr. George W. Short, of this city; Mr. J. F. Short, of Lakewood; and Mr. F. T. Short, of Syracuse, N. Y. One of the children, a son, is dead.

SKETCH OF

REV. EDWIN H. HAWLEY.

[*Leader* Nov. 20th, 1894.]

Rev. Edwin H. Hawley died of pneumonia at his home, No. 31 Miles avenue, at 11 o'clock Saturday night, after an illness of only a few days. Rev. Mr. Hawley was well known in this city, having been for several years pastor of the Euclid Avenue Christian Church. He was in the ministry for more than fifty years, having held pastorates in Painesville, Mentor, Hiram and other Ohio towns. He was one of the finest scholars in the city, being an accomplished linguist. Last month he was present at the semi-centennial celebration of the Euclid Avenue Christian Church, and spoke to the congregation. Besides a widow he left four children—Dr. Edwin P. Hawley, of this city; Dr. Hawley of Painesville; and two daughters.

SKETCH OF

COLONEL J. JAY LAMAN.

[*Leader*, Jan. 14, 1894.]

The earthly remains of Colonel J. Jay Laman, one of Cleveland's former prominent citizens, who died in Sandusky, were brought to this city for burial on Friday. They were accompanied by Mr. J. E. Schenk and Mr. F. T. Zollinger, of Sandusky, members of Erie Commandery, Knights Templars, of which order Colonel Laman was a member, his name being upon the roll of Holyrood Commandery, of this city. Colonel Laman was seventy-two years of age. His family were among the early pioneers of the Western

Reserve and he was born near Willoughby. He entered the army at the time of the war, acquiring the rank of captain, and later while serving the State of Illinois the title of colonel was given him. He took up the practice of the engineering profession upon his return to Cleveland, and distinguished himself in the work. He was one of the engineers in charge of the construction of Fairmount reservoir, and was connected with other important engineering projects. He leaves two daughters, one living in Florida and the other being Mrs. Z. W. Morris of Glenville. The funeral will be held at 2 p. m., on Sunday, from the asylum in Masonic Temple.

SKETCH OF

MRS. JULIA P. CHAMPNEY.

[*Evening Post*, Feb. 6, 1894.]

Mrs. Julia P. Champney, widow of W. S. Champney, who fell down stairs Saturday night and sustained dangerous injuries, died last night at the residence of her son, Mr. W. P. Champney, No. 867 Case avenue.

Mrs. Champney, who would have been seventy years old her next birthday, was attending a card party at the residence of Mr. A. E. Whiting, at No. 444 Cedar avenue, Saturday night. While going to a rear room in the upper hall she opened the wrong door and fell headlong down the stairs. Her right arm was broken and the skull fractured above the left forehead. She remained unconscious until her death at 8:30 o'clock last evening.

The deceased was born in Massachusetts on July 8, 1824, and came to Cleveland in 1841 from western New York. Her husband died in the '50s. She was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and before she reached such an advanced age was actively interested in benevolent work. Three children survive her, two daughters and a son, Mrs. J. M. Bishop, Mr. W. P. Champney and Mrs. W. F. Rees, all of Cleveland.

SKETCH OF
ROBERT A. DAVIDSON.

[*Evening Post, Feb. 26, 1894.*]

Mr. Robert A. Davidson, a well known attorney of this city, died yesterday morning, at his late residence, No. 94 Broadway. Bright's disease was the cause.

Mr. Davidson had been sick just one week, and previous to last Sunday had been actively engaged in his law business. He had practiced law in this city for the past forty-five years, and had acquired a wide reputation in defending criminal cases. With one exception he was the oldest member of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association.

A week ago Saturday night deceased went home from his office and manifested symptoms of sickness. After going to bed and remaining there for a few hours his son heard a groan, and went to his father's bedside. He was suffering with a congestive chill and undergoing intense pain. A physician was summoned and every care given, but he did not rally. During the days which followed he continued to grow worse, and on Saturday all hope for his recovery was abandoned, and yesterday morning at 10:04 o'clock, he breathed his last.

Mr. Davidson was born in the year 1819 at Stranrah, Scotland, and in 1832 came to America with his parents. They settled in Black Rock, a suburb of Buffalo, and after remaining there about one year came to Newburg and settled down to farming on what is known as the Davidson farm. The life of a farmer was not to his liking, and, at about the age of twenty-five, he went to Oberlin to study law. He was a student there for two years, and returned to Cleveland to enter the law office of Attorney Joel Tiffany. He continued the study of law in Tiffany's office for a period, was admitted to the bar and acquired an extensive practice. His success was in the criminal branch. The first case he ever tried was

in justice's court before Squire Smith, who had his office at that time on South Water street hill. He won the case. His office, at No. 94 Superior street, he has occupied for over thirty years.

A wife and two children, Robert A. Davidson, Jr., and Mrs. Agnes Weil, survive him. John Davidson, of Newburg, his brother, is also living. To his family and friends Mr. Davidson has said that this year was to be his last in the law business. His intention was to retire.

SKETCH OF

OLIVER C. SCOVILL.

[*Leader, March 10, 1894.*]

The death of Oliver C. Scovill, a well known resident of this city, occurred at Peoria, Ill., yesterday, from a complication of Bright's disease, dropsy, and heart trouble. He had been in poor health for some time, but of late was much better. Mr. Scovill was born in the old Franklin Hotel on Superior street, which was kept by his father, Philo Scovill, in 1823, and spent the greater part of his life in Cleveland. When seventeen years of age he went on a whaling expedition. He was gone about three years, meeting with many adventures. Later he embarked on a merchant vessel running between New York and Liverpool. On abandoning a seafaring life, he learned the printer's trade in this city, carrying on business for a number of years. In 1849 he went to California, remaining there for about six years. Returning to Cleveland, he opened a cooper shop in the flats, which he conducted until it was destroyed by a flood. For many years preceding his death, Mr. Scovill had not been in active business. He left three children, Mr. Charles P. Scovill, who is employed in the Society for Savings Bank, Mrs. Corning, of Chicago, and Mrs. Gibson, of Peoria, Ill. The funeral will take place from the home of his son, No. 464 Russell avenue, Sunday afternoon.

SKETCH OF
WILLIAM S. JONES.

[*Leader*, Nov. 30, 1893.]

The death of a faithful official and upright man occurred at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, when Mr. William S. Jones, President of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, passed away. His death was due to gastric fever, which followed a severe cold contracted at the World's Fair. He had been confined to his bed for about six weeks. Mr. Jones was in his fifty-eighth year, and had been a resident of the city all of his life. The positions of trust held by him brought him into close relationship with the public, and he was consequently

WELL KNOWN IN THE CITY

and surrounding country. His industry and energy was rewarded with prosperity, and for many years he was recognized as one of Cleveland's sound business men. Aside from the respect felt for him in business circles, he won the love and admiration of all who knew him by his personal qualities.

Mr. Jones was born in Cleveland on April 13, 1836. He was educated in the Public Schools of the city, and at an early age entered the office of City Civil Engineer G. A. Hyde. From there he went into the office of the County Auditor, where he was deputy auditor for twelve years. He was then elected to the position of County Auditor, occupying the office during three consecutive terms. He resigned toward the close of his third term, in April, 1875, to become Vice-President and Secretary of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, with which institution he remained closely associated until his death. The death of Mr. J. H. Wade, the President of the Association, was followed a year later by the accession of Mr. Jones to the position. Mr. Jones

was a public-spirited man and was interested in many enterprises. He was a valued member of the Board of Trade

AND WAS ALSO CONNECTED

with the Bethel Associated Charities. He was a director of the National Bank of Commerce and the treasurer of the Lake View Cemetery Association. He had made his home for a number of years at No. 109 Huron street, with his widowed mother, Mrs. Mary A. Jones, now in her eighty-first year. Besides his mother, he left a brother, Mr. O. L. Jones, and a sister, who is the wife of Judge E. T. Hamilton.

SKETCH OF
JOSEPH A. REDINGTON.

[*Evening Post, May 12, 1894.*]

Mr. Joseph A. Redington, on the eve of his seventy-sixth year, died at the Redington family residence, No. 210 Franklin avenue, yesterday afternoon. Four years ago, while making a trip in the South, Mr. Redington sustained a stroke of paralysis. He never completely recovered from this shock, and to it is attributed his death.

Few men in Cleveland were better known prior to 1874 than was Mr. Redington. In this year he retired from active business life. He came to Cleveland when a young man in the year 1839. He commenced his business career here as a clerk, and in 1841 embarked in business on a small scale for himself by purchasing and operating a grain ware-house. He married in 1841. He became a vessel owner and was a pioneer in the ore trade. He owned the Manhattan, the E. C. Roberts and the Nellie Redington, all well known vessel property.

The deceased was the son of Capt. John Redington, a revolutionary soldier. He leaves a widow and five children. The children are : Mrs. W. T. Carter of Philadelphia ; Mrs. H. H.

Adams of New York city ; Mr. W. J. Redington of New York city ; Mrs. J. B. Moore of Laconia, N. H. ; and Mrs. H. H. Mitchell of Toledo. Mrs. L. A. Furgeson, a sister of the deceased, also lives in this city. All of Mr. Redington's children were present when he expired.

Mr. Redington was a member of the Old Settlers' Association, of the First Congregational Church, and was also active in Sunday School work.

SKETCH OF
DAVID SHORT.

[*Evening Post*, Jan. 5, 1894.]

The funeral of the late David Short occurred from the family residence, No. 762 Woodland avenue, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Charles Townsend of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the singing was quartet from the choir of that church.

The home was filled with friends, and the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, notable among them being a pillow of white immortelles, roses and maiden hair fern with the inscription "Cleveland Grays" in purple. Mr. Short had been for many years a member of the Grays.

Mr. David Short was one of the earliest pioneers of Cleveland. In fact, the town had a population of less than 500 when he came here. He was born in Connecticut in 1818, and moved to Cleveland in 1827 with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Short. He was the youngest of a family of seven children. For many years he carried on farming on the place where the family residence now stands, which was then considered to be a long distance from the village. Later he went into the oil business, the firm being Short, Judd & Co., and the plant was located near Woodland hills. He was never married, and he lived with

his sister, who is the only member of the family surviving, and for whom he had always manifested the deepest affection.

SKETCH OF
A. W. FAIRBANKS.

[*Leader*, July 6, 1894.]

The death of A. W. Fairbanks, formerly a resident of this city, and for many years publisher of the *Cleveland Herald*, occurred in Boston, on Tuesday evening. Among the older residents of Cleveland, Mr. Fairbanks was one of the best known, and he was highly regarded. He was born in Cornish, now Claremont, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, March 4, 1817. When he was twelve years of age, he was apprenticed to a printer, and for many years he was a printer's devil, migrating with his employer from one place to another. Later he was connected with the *Detroit Advertiser* and *Toledo Blade*, placing the latter newspaper on a sound financial basis.

He removed to Cleveland in 1850, and associated himself with Messrs J. A. Harris and William J. May in the publication of the *Cleveland Herald*. Mr. May did not remain with the paper long, Mr. George A. Benedict taking his place in the partnership. The latter assumed charge of the editorial work and Mr. Fairbanks published the paper, his education having been more in the line of mechanical work of the printing business. In 1876 the death of Mr. Benedict occurred, and Mr. Fairbanks became the sole owner of the *Herald*, which he sold a year later to Hon. R. C. Parsons and Colonel W. P. Fogg. He still retained his job printing business, but a few years later sold out and removed to Omaha, living in the family of his daughter, Mrs. Robinson, and going from Omaha to Boston about two years ago. Mr. Fairbanks was well-known throughout Ohio and had a host of friends. He was a warm friend of all printers, whatever their condition in life,

and this endeared him to the men with whom he worked. He left a widow and four children, all of whom are married. They are Frank Fairbanks, of this city ; Charles W. Fairbanks, of New York ; Mrs. Robinson, of Boston ; and Mrs. W. H. Gaylord, of East Cleveland. The body will be brought to Cleveland for burial.

SKETCH OF
MRS. D. L. SEXTON.

[*Leader, July 28, 1894.*]

One whose life abounded in good deeds, quietly performed, has passed from earth. Mrs. D. L. Sexton died Thursday, after an acute illness of about a week's duration, at the home of her son and only surviving child, Henry M. Sexton. She was eighty-three years old. Mrs. Sexton came to Cleveland in 1832. She was the wife of Henry Sexton, whose death took place nearly half a century ago. During her long widowhood Mrs. Sexton devoted herself to unobtrusive acts of charity. She was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian Church, which, a number of weeks ago, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization. Now that she has passed away, only three of the original members of that church survive in Cleveland. She was also a director of the Retreat, and in many ways strove to aid her fellow men. Her funeral will be held at the home of her son, No. 1005 Cedar avenue, this afternoon.

A lady who has been actively engaged in work with the deceased said of her: "Mrs. Sexton was a woman of rare good sense, fine judgment, and high integrity. Her faith in a divine power was the strongest element of her character. No affair was too trivial for her to feel it beneath a heavenly father's notice, and to him she always looked for guidance. She spoke constantly and familiarly of his aid, and this trust was a part of her everyday life. Mrs. Sexton possessed the soundest common sense. She

was practical, and had a remarkable way of looking things squarely in the face. She was intelligent, and retaining her faculties to the last, kept pace with the times. An animated and earnest talker, she was interesting alike to the young and to the old. She suffered many afflictions in her life, all of which she bore with a patience and dignity which comes from the belief that 'He doeth all things well.' During the active years of her life Mrs. Sexton was an earnest worker in the church and in benevolent causes. For many years she was an active and esteemed member of the Board of Retreat managers. Since the death of her two daughters a few years ago, she retired from active duty outside of her own home."

SKETCH OF

MRS. SARAH PANKHURST.

[*Leader, January 27, 1894.*]

Mrs. Sarah Pankhurst, an aged and highly esteemed resident of this city, died at the home of her son, Mr. Thomas J. Pankhurst, No. 921 Oakdale street, yesterday, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Her death was from old age.

Mrs. Pankhurst was a native of England, having been born on that island June 28, 1812. She came to Cleveland in 1836, and has made her home in this city ever since. Mrs. Pankhurst was a woman of marked individuality and high character, and was greatly interested in the progress of the city's development, of which she had seen much. She was an active member of the Old Settlers' Association, and took a lively interest in all their affairs.

Mrs. Pankhurst leaves two sons and a daughter and a large circle of friends to mourn her death. Of them Messrs. Thomas J. and John F. Pankhurst are both well known citizens of Cleveland, the latter being Vice-President and General Manager of the Globe Iron Works and a member of the Park Commission.

SKETCH OF
SUMNER W. NELSON.

[*Leader, Dec. 1, 1893.*]

Sumner W. Nelson, who recently died of pneumonia, was one of the oldest settlers on the West Side, having been a continuous resident since about 1843. He was born at Florida, Mass., January 19, 1823. His father, Abner Nelson, first came to this part of the country in 1833 to make a home for himself and family. Cleveland, at the time, was but a small village, and after looking it over he did not consider it a profitable place for investment, but found what he deemed a suitable location at Olmsted, O. He then went back to his home for his family, consisting of his wife and six sons, returning with them in the latter part of May, 1834. The journey was made overland in a wagon, and occupied six weeks. At that time there was only one small log house on the west side of the river, then known as Ohio City. They journeyed westward to Olmsted, crossing the Cuyahoga river at the point where the Main street bridge now stands. There was then a roughly constructed bridge made of logs, which was opened and closed for navigation purposes by means of chains. Mr. Nelson lived with his father's family on the farm at Olmsted for about nine years, working with him and teaching school in the winter time. On May 19, 1846, he was married to Louisa W. Williams, in Hartford, Conn. Her death occurred about twelve years ago. Mr. Nelson, soon after his marriage, moved to Cleveland and conducted a carpenter and contracting business in partnership with two of his brothers, and many of the oldest and best constructed houses on the West Side were built by them. In the year 1850 he went into the grocery business with his brothers Newell and Wallace, on Detroit street. His brothers soon retired, and he conducted the business in his own name until he retired from active business pursuits in the

year 1884, since which time he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Wilbur Bailey. Mr. Nelson came of old New England stock. His grandfather was Dr. Daniel Nelson, who was the first settler in Florida, Mass., and a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, his service beginning at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Nelson united with the First Congregational Church of this city in March, 1849, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Thome, since which time he was ever an earnest and consistent Christian, and always held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. He was also a veteran member of Bigelow Lodge, F. A. A. M., and an old member of Erie Lodge, I. O. O. F.

SKETCH OF
GEORGE A. TISDALE.

[*Leader*, Nov. 18, 1893.]

With the death of George A. Tisdale, a conspicuous figure in the business circles of this city has passed away. There are few among the older business men of Cleveland who did not know him, and to know him was to hold him in esteem. He was a man of rare attainments as a marine underwriter of the old school. Possessed of a wonderful retentive memory, and of studious habits, he acquired a thorough knowledge of maritime law, and he was regarded as authority in all matters appertaining to general average and the adjustment of marine losses.

From 1852 to 1871 he was Secretary of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, and when the great Chicago conflagration caused it to fail Mr. Tisdale was keenly sensitive to the misfortune which had befallen his company, and it took a long time for him to recover from the sense of mortification which overcame him at an event which prevented the financial institution, to the management of which he devoted his best energies, from meeting its obligations.

The Mercantile Insurance Company was soon thereafter organized, and he brought to bear upon its affairs those faculties of mind which so eminently fitted him to perform the arduous and responsible duties of an insurance manager. His fidelity to the interests committed to his care was remarkable, and it was a common saying among his acquaintances that he was more particular in administering the finances of the company he managed than in the care of his private funds. He exerted a wide influence over the business of marine underwriting on the great lakes, and he instinctively lent that influence in support of sound, conservative pursuits a few years since, and last week terminated a useful career, causing widespread regret.

SKETCH OF
ISAAC T. WELTON.

[*Leader*, March 25, 1894.]

After an illness of thirteen weeks, Isaac T. Welton died yesterday morning at the home of his son, Mr. H. Welton, No. 99 Sibley street. The deceased was eighty-nine years old on November 10 last. He was born in 1804, in Goshen, Conn. When he was eight years old his parents moved to what is now Richfield, Summit County, O. There he lived for sixty-nine years. Until 1860 he was a farmer. For twenty-one years thereafter he kept a meat market. In 1881, with his wife, he came to Cleveland to live with his son. In June, 1826, Mr. Welton was married to Adeline Starr, who survives him at the age of ninety-two years. A son, Mr. H. Welton, and a daughter, Mrs. B. H. Rouse, also survive him. To-morrow afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, standard time, funeral services will be conducted from his late home, No. 99 Sibley street. The interment will take place in Richfield.

SKETCH OF
CARLOS R. ATWELL.

[*Leader, Nov. 21, 1893.*]

Carlos R. Atwell, who recently died in Lakewood, came with his father, Deacon Atwell, from the State of New York in 1817, settling in Dover. Cleveland at that time contained only a few houses. Mr. Atwell first introduced grape culture in Dover, and was the first Superintendent of the Dover Grape Growers' Association. Two sisters survive him—Mrs. Harris, of Evanston, Ill., and Mrs. Cadwalader, of Los Angeles, Cal. A son and daughter, who reside at Lakewood, also survive him. Mr. Atwell was a member of the Baptist Church. He was a kind neighbor and a faithful friend. He was a man of great energy, and acquired a comfortable fortune, with which he was ever ready to help others.

SKETCH OF
WILLIAM R. SIMMONS.

[*Leader, Dec. 2, 1892.*]

Lieutenant William R. Simmons, the oldest member of the police force, who has been on the retired list since 1887, died at St. Alexis Hospital, where he was taken five or six days ago with a broken leg, early this morning. The injury was caused by a fall and paralysis set in. At midnight his relatives were summoned to the hospital, for the physicians gave up hope at that hour. Lieutenant Simmons was seventy-six years old, and became a member of the police force in 1867, winning a reputation as an able and fearless officer. Prior to 1867, he had been a Deputy United States Marshal and a Constable, and when the city was but a village he was its Marshal. He lived in the city for more than sixty years.

SKETCH OF
MRS. DELIA M. BARR.

[*Evening Post*, Nov. 11, 1893.]

Mrs. Delia M. Barr, widow of the late Judge Barr, died at her residence, No. 959 Willson avenue, at 8 o'clock last evening of old age. Mrs. Barr was seventy-five years old, and was one of the oldest residents in Cleveland. The family in fact were pioneers. She was one of the most estimable members of the community, and was loved by all who knew her.

SKETCH OF
MRS. LYDIA O'BRIEN YOUNGS.

[*Leader*, Nov. 14, 1893.]

Mr. O. D. O'Brien, of No. 212 Sawtell avenue, received word yesterday of the death of his aunt, Mrs. Lydia O'Brien Youngs. Mrs. Youngs was nearly ninety-three years old. She was the widow of the late Thomas O. Youngs. Though she had lived for many years in Stillman Valley, Ill., she was an early settler in Cuyahoga County, having arrived in this State from Vermont in 1817. As a young lady, and in the early years of her married life, she lived in Brecksville, and later was a resident of Brooklyn Village. The chewing gum factory of Hon. W. J. White stands on land which once formed a part of 'Thomas O. Youngs' farm. Mrs. Youngs was an honorary member of the Early Settlers' Association. She leaves four sons and four daughters.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE BY THE SURGEON OF THE FLEET—BURYING THE DEAD OFFICERS ON PUT-IN-BAY ISLAND—AN INTERESTING RELIC.

PUT-IN-BAY ISLAND, LAKE ERIE, O., *Sept. 7, 1887.*

In view of the approaching anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie it has seemed to me appropriate that some incidents of that battle, taken from records that have come into my possession through the kindness of Mrs. A. C. McMeens, of Sandusky, and that were carefully preserved by her husband, Dr. R. R. McMeans, should be made public.

These facts are taken from an address made by Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I., surgeon of the flagship Lawrence at the time of the battle; and were given by him at the time the great celebration of Perry's victory was held at Put-in-Bay, September 10, 1858, when the corner-stone for a monument was laid at Gibraltar Island almost twenty-nine years ago.

Dr. Parsons at the time said: "Forty-five years ago we were here as spectators and participators in the battle, and now, in advanced years, are invited to join a vast number of patriotic citizens gathered from the beautiful and flourishing cities bordering the lake to celebrate the victory then gained by our squadron. * * * That victory derives a general interest from the fact that it was the first encounter of our infant navy in fleet or squadron. In combats with single ships we had humbled the pride of Great Britain. The Guerrier, Java and Macedonia had surrendered to our stars and stripes. But here, on yonder waves, that nation was taught the unexpected lesson that we could conquer them in squadron. But this battle derives a particular interest from its bearing on the war of 1812, and from the relief it brought to your shores—in wresting the tomahawk and scalping knife from savage hands; shielding a frontier of three hundred

miles from assaults and conflagrations of a combined British and savage foe; opening the gates of Malden to General Harrison's army that enabled it to pursue and capture the only army that was captured during the war, and in restoring to us Detroit and the free navigation of the upper lakes. * * * I shall not detain you with a history of the construction and equipment of the squadron, and of the many difficulties encountered, but commence with our arrival here twenty-five days before the action, and our cruising between Malden and Sandusky, and receiving, near the latter place, a visit from General Harrison and suite, preparatory to an attack on Malden. Early in the morning of the 10th of September, 1813, while we lay at anchor in the bay, a cry came from the masthead: 'Sail, ho!' All hands leaped from their berths, and in a few minutes the cry was repeated, until six sails were announced. Signal was made to the squadron—'Enemy in sight! get under way!' and soon the hoarse sound of trumpets and shrill pipe of the boatswains resounded through our squadron with 'All hands up anchor ahoy!' In passing out of this bay it was desirable to go to the left of yonder islet, but on being notified by Sailing Master Tyler that adverse winds would prevent, the Commodore replied: 'Go then, sir, to the right, for this day I am determined to meet and fight the enemy.'

"There were nine American vessels, carrying 54 guns, and 400 men, and six British vessels, carrying 63 guns, and 511 men. At the head of our line were the Scorpion, Captain Champlin, and Ariel, Lieutenant Packett. Next the flagship Lawrence, of 20 guns, to engage the flagship Detroit; the Caledonia to fight the Hunter; the Niagara, of 20 guns to engage the Queen Charlotte; and lastly three small vessels to fight the Lady Provost, of thirteen guns, and Little Belt of three guns. Our fleet moved on to attack the enemy, distant, at 10 o'clock, about five miles. The Commodore now produced the burgee, or fighting flag, hitherto concealed in the ship. It was inscribed with large white letters on a blue background, legible throughout the squadron—'Don't give up the ship!' the last words of the expir-

ing Lawrence, and now to be hoisted at the masthead of the vessel bearing his name. A spirited appeal was made to the crew, and up went the flag to the foreroyal, amid hearty cheers repeated throughout the squadron—and the drums and fifes struck up the thrilling sound—all hands to quarters. The hatches or passageway to the deck were now closed, excepting a small aperture ten inches square, through which light was admitted into the surgeon's room for receiving the wounded, the floor of which was on a level with the surface of the lake, and exposing them to cannon balls as much as if they were on deck.

“Every preparation being made, and every man at his station, a profound silence reigned for more than an hour, the most trying part of the scene. It was like the stillness that precedes the hurricane. The fleet moved on steadily till a quarter before 12 when the awful suspense was relieved by a shot aimed at us by the Detroit, about one mile distant. Perry made more sail, and coming within canister distance, opened a rapid and destructive fire upon the Detroit. The Caledonia, Captain Turner, followed the Lawrence in gallant style, and the Ariel, Lieutenant Packett, and the Scorpion, Mr. Champlin, fought nobly and effectively.

“The Niagara failing to grapple with the Queen, the latter vessel shot ahead to fire upon the Lawrence, and with the Detroit, aimed their broadsides exclusively upon her, hoping and intending to sink her. At last they made her a complete wreck, but fortunately the Commodore escaped without injury, and stepping into the boat with his fighting flag thrown over his shoulder, he pushed off for the Niagara amid a shower of cannon and musket balls, and reached that vessel unscathed. He found her a fresh vessel, with only two, or at most, three persons injured, and immediately sent her commander to hasten up the small vessels. Perry boarded the Niagara when she was abreast of the Lawrence, and farther from her than the Detroit was on her right. The Lawrence now dropped astern and hauled down her flag. Perry turned the Niagara's course toward the enemy,

and crossing the bows of the *Lawrence*, bore down headforemost to the enemy's line, determined to break through it and take a raking position. The *Detroit* attempted to turn so as to keep her broadside to the *Niagara*, and avoid being raked, but in doing this she fell against the *Queen* and got entangled in her rigging, which left the enemy no alternative but to strike both ships. Perry now shot further ahead near the *Lady Provost*, which, from being crippled in her rudder, had drifted out of her place to the leeward, and was pressing forward toward the head of the British line to support the two ships. One broadside from the *Niagara* silenced her battery. The *Hunter* next struck, and the two smaller vessels in attempting to escape were overhauled by the *Scorpion*, Mr. Champlin, and *Trip*, Mr. Holdup, and thus ended the action, after 3 o'clock.

"Let us now advert for a moment to the scenes exhibited in the flagship *Lawrence*, of which I can speak as an eye witness. The wounded began to come down before she opened her battery, and for one, I felt impatient at the delay. In proper time, however, as it proved, the dogs of war were let loose from their leash, and it seemed as though heaven and earth were at loggerheads. For more than two hours little could be heard but the deafening thunder of our broadsides, the crash of balls dashing through our timbers, and the shrieks of the wounded. These were brought down faster than I could attend to them, further than to stay the bleeding, or support a shattered limb with splints, and pass them forward upon the berth deck.

"When the battle had raged an hour and a half, I heard a call for me at the small sky-light, and, stepping toward it, I saw the Commodore, whose countenance was as calm and as placid as if on ordinary duty. 'Doctor,' said he, 'send me one of your men,' meaning one of the six stationed with me to assist in moving the wounded. In five minutes the call was repeated and obeyed, and at the seventh call, I told him he had all my men. He asked if there were any sick or wounded men who could pull a rope, when two or three crawled upon the deck to lend a feeble hand in pulling at the last guns.

"The hard fighting terminated about 3 o'clock. As the smoke cleared away the two fleets were found mingled together, the small vessels having come up to the others. The shattered Lawrence, lying to the windward, was once more able to hoist her flag, which was cheered by a few feeble voices on board, making a melancholy sound compared to the boisterous cheers that preceded the battle.

"The proud, though painful duty of taking possession of the conquered ships, was now performed. The Detroit was nearly dismantled, and the destruction and carnage had been dreadful. The Queen was in a condition little better—every commander, and second in command, says Barclay in his official report, was either killed or wounded. The whole number killed in the British fleet was forty-one, and of wounded ninety-four. In the American fleet, twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded. Of the twenty-seven killed twenty-two were on board the Lawrence, and of the ninety-six wounded, sixty-one were on this same ship, making eighty-three killed and wounded out of the one hundred and one reported fit for duty in the Lawrence on the morning of the battle. On board the Niagara were two killed and twenty-three wounded, making twenty-five, and of these, twenty-two were killed or wounded after Perry took command of her. * * *

"And now the British officers arrived, one from each vessel, to tender their submission, and with it their swords. When they approached, picking their way among the wreck and carnage of the deck with their hilts towards Perry, they tendered them to his acceptance. With a dignified and solemn air, and with low tone of voice, he requested them to retain their side arms, enquired with deep concern for Commodore Barclay and the wounded officers, tendering to them every comfort his ship afforded, and expressing his regret that he had not a spare medical officer to send them, that he only had one on duty for the fleet, and that one had his hands full.

"Among the ninety-six wounded there occurred three deaths; a result so favorable was attributable to the plentiful supply of

provisions sent off to us from the Ohio shore: to fresh air—the wounded being ranged under an awning on the deck until we arrived at Erie, ten days after the action, and also to the devoted attention of Commodore Perry to every want.

Those who were killed in the battle were that evening committed to the deep, and over them was read the impressive Episcopal service. On the following morning the two fleets sailed into this bay, where the slain officers of both were buried in an appropriate and affecting manner. They consisted of three Americans, Lieutenant Brooks and Midshipmen Laub and Clarke, and three British officers, Captain Finnis and Lieutenant Stokoe of the *Queen*, and Lieutenant Garland of the *Detroit*. Equal respect was paid to the slain of both nations, and the crews of both fleets united in the ceremony. The procession of boats, with two bands of music, the slow and regular motion of the oars striking in exact time with the notes of the solemn dirge, the mournful waving of flags and sound of minute guns from the ships, presented a striking contrast to the scene presented two days before, when both the living and the dead, now forming in this solemn and fraternal train, were engaged in fierce and bloody strife, hurling at each other the thunderbolts of war.

Commodore Perry served two years as commander of the *Java*, taking with him most of the survivors of the *Lawrence*. He after this commanded a squadron in the West Indies, where he died in 1819.

‘Possessed of high-toned morals, he was above the low dissipation and sensuality too prevalent with some officers of his day, and in his domestic character was a model of every domestic virtue and grace. His literary acquirements were respectable, and his tastes refined. He united the graces of a manly beauty to a lion heart, a sound mind, a safe judgment and a firmness of purpose which nothing could shake.’

Hoping the foregoing may be interesting and instructive at this time, seventy-four years later, I am very truly yours,

JOHN BROWN.

NEARLY A CENTURY.

REMARKABLE HISTORY OF THE EUCLID BAPTIST CHURCH.

Seventy-four years ago eleven persons met at the house of Elder Hanks, in Euclid, for the purpose of organizing a regular Baptist congregation according to the new rules of the church. The eleven were, according to the minutes of the meeting, Calvin Dille, Luther Dille, Isaac Housong, Reynolds Calhoun, John Allerton, Ichabod Libby, Polly Calhoun, Betsy Housong, Kesia Hanks, Sarah McConnell, and Barbara Hendershot. There were also present two elders, Rev. Warren Goodell and Rev. Ezeriah Hanks. On April 27, 1820, the congregation met for its first service, the same persons being present who had taken part in the organization. The service was read by Elder Hanks, and the sermon was preached by Elder Goodell. The meeting was held in the house of Mr. Hanks, who was the first pastor of the new congregation, Luther Dille being the first deacon. From the time of its organization the church prospered, and services were regularly held by Elder Hanks in the log cabins of the pioneers or in the newly built barns scattered about the sparsely settled vicinity.

SO RAPID WAS THE GROWTH

of the church membership that at the end of the year 1820 the number of the regular participants in the services had increased to sixty-two. So good a "judge of timber" was Elder Hanks considered to be by his co-workers that a letter from him without the usual formal demit was deemed sufficient recommendation for admission to any other Baptist church in Ohio.

When the number of worshipers had increased to such an extent that it was hard to make room for them in cabin or barn, it was decided that some arrangements should be made for the erection of a meeting house which would comfortably contain the congregation and its probable increase for some years.

On January 29, 1821, a meeting, called to consider ways and means, arranged that a church should be built upon the lot presented to the congregation by John Wilcox, and that the expenses of erection should be paid by the sale of pews in the new church. The pews were to be sold for not less than \$12 each, and were, at the same meeting, nearly all disposed of. The first choice sold for \$26, and only one seat sold for the reserve price, the average amount paid for each being about \$18. A striking illustration of the scarcity of any medium of exchange at that time is to be found in the resolution passed by the meeting that 20 per cent. of the purchase price of each pew should be paid in advance in ashes at the market price, and that the balance of the amount should be paid before January 1, 1822, in grain. The latter commodity was evidently of greater value than it is at present, as according to the resolution which declared the manner of payment, wheat was to be accepted by the committee at one dollar per bushel, rye at seventy-five cents, and corn at 50 cents. In order to raise funds without delay, the purchasers of the pews gave their notes to the committee, who, in turn, gave bonds to the church for the due fulfillment of their trust. The building committee appointed consisted of John Wilcox, William Treat, and Seth D. Pelton. Under their supervision, a plain frame structure, capable of seating

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS,

was erected at Euclid Creek, in the early part of the year 1821, and until 1845 this meeting house was the place of worship of the congregation. On May 31, in the latter year, it was decided to sell the old meeting house, and apply the proceeds toward the erection of a more pretentious structure to be built upon another lot, which had been presented to the church by John Wilcox. This decision was put in effect, and the new building was commenced and carried on as the funds of the church would permit. Owing to a disagreement the undertaking was long in reaching completion, and the church was occupied in an unfinished state for such a length of time that it was never dedicated.

From the time Elder Hanks resigned the spiritual management of the congregation, in 1824, its affairs were in turn looked after by Elders Crocker, Wilder, Andrews, Dimmick, and the present pastor, Elder Philips. Among the laymen who were most instrumental in furthering the interest of the church, perhaps none deserve so much credit as Seth D. Pelton, who was one of its first members, and who for more than fifty years was active in all which would inure to the benefit of the organization. Not only was Mr. Pelton active in the interests of the Euclid Baptist Church, but in order to raise the funds necessary to carry on the work of building the First Baptist Church of Cleveland he mortgaged his farm for the amount necessary, taking the promise of the congregation to pay him as the money was subscribed. When the First Baptist Church was organized several of the members of the Euclid Church took letters of demit in order to affiliate themselves with the new organization, its place of meeting being more convenient for them; in fact, the greater part of the new congregation were formerly members of the Euclid congregation. It may be said that

THE LITTLE FRAME CHURCH

was the mother of the magnificent temples which are dedicated in this city to the worship of the Creator, according to the tenets of the Baptist faith.

The old frame meeting house is no more, and its successor has brick by brick been removed to make way for the beautiful building which is rapidly nearing completion. Standing beneath the shade of the stately elms which grace the old churchyard, it will remain through the years a fitting monument to the memory of those devoted pioneers who labored so earnestly to plant in the wilderness the doctrine of the church which they held dear.

Towards the close of 1893 it was decided at a meeting of the congregation that additions and improvements were needed in the old church, and a resolution authorizing them was adopted. The foundation for the additions was laid, but that

was as far as the work proceeded, the members having determined to replace the old brick structure, which had done service since 1845, with an entirely new edifice to cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000.

RENEWING MEMORIES.

[*Plain Dealer*, Aug. 5, 1894.]

“Case Hall,” which was opened in 1866 by a grand concert under the supervision of Garibaldi, the decorating artist, is now no longer in existence. Prior to the opening of Case hall there were only two halls in the city where concerts and entertainments could be given, one Garrett’s hall and the other Brainard’s hall on Superior street. The opening of Case hall was looked for with great interest by the citizens of Cleveland, for it was then reported as the most beautiful and well furnished concert hall west of New York. I do not remember the artists that were associated with Garibaldi, the decorator of the hall, and who also had the benefit concert, but it brought out the beauty and fashion of the city, which had then a population of about 90,000. The next concert at Case hall was one given by Clara Louise Kellogg and company. A brilliant audience assembled and Clara Louise delighted the people who had attended to be charmed. She was encored every time she appeared, but she made a bad break when, on the third encore, she came back and sang “Home Sweet Home.” A Cleveland lady was in the anteroom with her, and to her Kellogg said, “I guess I will tip ‘em ‘Sweet Home,’ they’ll appreciate that better than anything I have given them before.” The Cleveland lady, having a high appreciation of the musical taste of Cleveland, was somewhat indignant, and gave Clara’s expression away to a *Plain Dealer* reporter, who, on the following afternoon, took occasion to “roast” Miss Kellogg, and for two or three subsequent years she avoided Cleveland.

Case hall is now one of the “has beens” of Cleveland. The

hall is to be made into offices and the lower part of the building is to be, after Sept. 15, the home of the Citizens Savings & Loan Association, which deserts its down town quarters and moves up town with the general procession.

* * * * *

The demolition of the old Henry Chisholm residence on Euclid avenue, to give place to a new fourteen-story block to be styled the New England block, removes from Euclid avenue, between the Square and Erie street, the last of the private residences that years ago were the scenes of fashionable entertainments and social functions. Between Erie street and the Square were the homes of such men as Samuel Williamson, John Tod, Philo Scoville, Geo. F. Marshall, Henry Chisholm, John C. Grannis, Dr. Cushing, W. I. Crawford, John A. Wheeler, George A. Benedict, Henry Nottingham, E. N. Keyes, Benjamin Harrington, S. O. Griswold and others. Their homes have all been leveled, and in their places have been reared lofty business blocks, including the Arcade—a building that attracts more attention than any other in the city, from the fact that it is the largest arcade in the United States, and that it connects two great arteries of the city—Superior street and Euclid avenue.

The change in the lower part of Euclid avenue in the last quarter of a century is greater than that in any other section of the city. The star of "Greater Cleveland" seems to be tending eastward, and other portions of Euclid and Prospect must eventually and surely give way to the march of the business of the lovely city which sits enthroned upon the shores of Lake Erie.

W. W. A.

MEN AND MENTION.

[*Plain Dealer*, Aug. 12, 1894.]

In a brief paragraph in the *Plain Dealer* on Monday last I made reference to the demolition of residences on Euclid avenue, and said that "prior to the opening of Case hall there were only

two halls in the city where concerts could be given," etc. I was writing from my own recollection of twenty-eight years in Cleveland, and am glad that the article I wrote has brought the following communication from a gentleman who was a resident in Cleveland when I was wearing the "bib and tucker" in old Columbi-ana—Mr. George F. Marshall—who contributes :

W. CLEVELAND, *Aug. 6, 1894.*

W. W. ARMSTRONG:

Dear Sir—Your "Men and Mention" in to-day's *Plain Dealer* has taken me back quite a number of years, but it don't go back far enough for some of the earlier settlers, yet it is sufficient as far as it goes. You say, "Prior to the opening of Case hall there were only two halls in the city where concerts and entertainments could be given, one Garnet's hall and the other Brainard's hall on Superior street." You probably had never been delighted at concert or play in Shakespeare hall, which was located where the viaduct and Water street conjoin, nor did you ever see or hear Dean, McKinney and Trowbridge stalk forth on the boards of Italian hall on Water street, where now stands the wholesale house of W. Edwards & Co. Why should you omit the famous theater on the corner of Water and Johnson street, where the redoubtable Overrocker held sway and Mr. and Mrs. Potter appeared before the footlights to delighted audiences? Did you know of Phoenix hall, where lectures, debates and entertainments were often held nearly sixty years ago? That historic hall was in Deacon White's block on Superior street, next west of the American house. Don't you remember Apollo hall, a few doors farther west than Phoenix hall, where many an audience has assembled for concerts and plays?

The first attempt at what was in those days first-class opera to be rendered in this city was in Apollo hall, and the enormous fees of 50 and 75 cents admission absolutely startled our staid and well-bred people. Have you forgotten Concert hall, which occupied a space of sixteen feet by fifty feet over Handerson &

Punderson's drug store, where the notable Abram sang so delightfully that at least one professor was so charmed that it completely overcame his nerves? Have you forgotten Empire hall, where that vast meeting assembled and was led by Alfred Kelly to that pitch and that degree of enthusiasm whereby enough stock was subscribed to insure the completion of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad? Have you forgotten Liberty hall in Hancock block, corner of Seneca and Superior streets, where a lot of mechanics, such as W. P. Southworth, C. B. Deno, Milo Hickox, A. S. Sanford, L. P. Lott, C. W. Heard, W. J. Warner and many more beside the undersubscriber, held debates, discussing the living issues of the day?

Had you forgotten Putte's hall that was followed in later years by the Academy of Music? Have you left out of your memory the famous Atheneum that P. T. Barnum and his cousin E. T. Nichols made famous by moral and temperance plays? That famous show house was in Irad Kelly's block, next east of the Exchange building on Superior street. Have you forgotten the theater built by Levi Johnson on Center (or Frankfort street, now called) long before it became the noted play house of the Montpelier?

In those bygone days there were scarce any halls of sufficient proportions to hold more than 200 persons. Upon special occasions, when some 300 or 400 people were expected to assemble, the old court house was common property, and was called into service, lit by tallow dips at night. It was in that old edifice, standing in the southwest corner of the Public Square, that Alexander Campbell had his famous debate with Samuel Underhill; also said Samuel Underhill, in the same hall, held a debate with Bishop Purcell. Later on a clergyman from New York delivered a course of lectures on slavery, justifying it in accordance with scripture, when one A. D. Smith, at the concluding lecture, announced that he would reply to these lectures in the same hall, winding up his announcement intending as a reference to the lecturer that, "Ignorance in a young man was excusable but ar-

rogance and inhumanity in an old man should not be tolerated." This was the zephyr that created the wildest whirlwind that temple of justice ever knew, and it is said that the redoubtable Smith was spirited away by his friends, else no one could tell what his fate would be while in the hands of a Cleveland audience, which was so thoroughly imbued with a sentiment favoring slavery. Anti-slavery men were scarce in those days on the shores of Lake Erie.

Later on and during the administration of John Tyler's Presidency that old Court House became the scene of another outbreak of popular sentiment. The President having appointed Benjamin Andrews to be postmaster and Richard Hussey collector, an indignation meeting was called to be held in that same temple of justice. The hall was more than filled with an audience ready for anything, and when the indignant people who had seen the great effect of the wild enthusiasm of the campaign of 1840 frittered away by the accidental President naming men for the two important offices in his gift that more sturdy Whigs hoped for and expected, that meeting became the wildest farce ever put upon the boards. No sort of expression or sentiment could be heard except cat calls, shouts of put him out, dry up, and all that sort of *indignation* until long after retiring hours were reached, and the vast crowd had dwindled to a few old-time Whigs who were determined to have their say.

Later on that old rookery was used by various religious denominations for Sunday service in the absense of an edifice of their own. The Roman Catholics, the Campbellites, the Episcopalians, the Methodists and others have had their gatherings from time to time within those walls, while the echoes have long since died away.

Also, and yet more important, the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society held its first fair and show in that old Court House, and it was quite ample to place on exhibition all the mechanics and farmers of the County had worth showing to an admiring public. The cows, oxen and bulls, as well as the horses and mules,

were tied to the rail fence outside. The address before the Society was delivered in the Old Stone Church by L. C. Turner, an eloquent young lawyer who knew all about farming. He was Judge Advocate during the Rebellion.

About that time there were but three church edifices in the city; one was the Old Stone Church, another the brick Baptist Church, corner Champlain and Seneca streets, and the frame church (Trinity), corner Seneca and St. Clair streets.

In your to-day's "mention" you have called back some of the old timers whose houses and homes have been compelled to make way for more modern structures on Euclid avenue, west of Erie. Among the early pioneers on that avenue was Mr. Cowles, who built the brick residence (now standing) lately known as the Ursuline convent. Prentis Dow built a brick opposite. T. P. Handy built what is now known as the Union club house for his out of town residence. I think if you will take another walk over the ground you will find that the Handy house and the Cowles house are the only monuments of fifty-eight years now remaining in any sort of shape on that section of that famous avenue, and now that the Chisholm house is leveled to the ground not a brick lays atop of each other except the two heretofore named.

In this attempt to enumerate the substantial monuments that mark the line of Euclid avenue during the past the elegant Otis block, which looks down on Bond street, should not remain out of sight. It was erected as a pioneer, and so far away from the business center that most of the people regarded it as a wild enterprise. I heard the father of Mr. Otis say that he could not imagine why his son should do such a thing unless it was that he needed some place to use his money. Upon taking a look at this well-appointed block it would seem that it is substantial enough and pleasing enough in architecture to be suffered to remain another twenty-five years or more before vandalism dare meddle with it.

To add to your recollection of those who had homes in that section of the avenue let me name Lyman Kendall, C. W. Heard,

Prentis Dow, A. Buttles, Prof. Webber, H. W. Clark, Miss Warner, Henry Gaylord, Nelson Monroe, Senator and Judge Jones (when boys), W. D. Beatty, William Williams, M. B. Scott, Dr. Little, Judge S. J. Andrews, Freeman Butts, Elisha Taylor, Geo. B. Senter, Rev. Dr. Claxton, Rev. J. A. Bolles, George Freeman, John F. Warner, O. A. Brooks, E. T. Sterling, C. Stetson, Sylvester Hogan, Dr. Elisha Sterling, W. Scofield, B. J. Cobb, J. B. Cobb, Plymouth Church, St. Paul Church, Wesleyan Methodist Church, Anson Smith, Prof. T. Sterling, Kirkwood brothers, Dr. B. Strickland, Dr. Hopkins, L. Benedict, Josiah Stacey, George A. Stanley, C. E. Fisher. Out of the fifty-five persons we have named but ten are known to be living.

There are probably more of these who have given place to the modern reach for what money will multiply by judicious investment. We are coming to a "Greater Cleveland" as fast as money and men can hasten the day.

Up to a period of less than thirty years ago "Lesser Cleveland" could not boast of much in the line of correct architecture. Her business blocks were of a plain, unattractive sort; strangers visiting our city looked in vain for what would reasonably be expected in a city of its class; men of wealth who had made ample fortune by the advance of real estate did not care to do more with their means than invest it where it would yield the greatest income, and not until a new generation of men who had an eye to the beautiful in architecture, did a more pleasing work in the construction of cornice, frieze, architrave and such important objects which are certain to catch the eye of any observer, even though he be not skilled in that line of fine art. A man who professes the merest bit of taste for the beautiful could, with a pleasing emotion, sit for hours, either daylight or moonlight, and gaze upon the remaining evidences of skill that are seen in the ruins of Melrose abbey, while he would be likely to pass by the great pile of St. Paul's in London and scarcely give it a thought, more than to call to mind the fact that Sir Christopher Wren was

the man who designed it, and his memory lives only in the stupendous dome which caps it like an inverted soup bowl.

Someone adequate to the task should write the history of the architecture of Cleveland, and give us the eras in which it assumed its multiform shape. If the Grecians, the Romans or the Egyptians should find fault with us when we intermix the Doric, the Ionic or the Corinthian with Queen Ann or McGillicuddy it is none of their business. We will build as we please and have our homes to suit our convenience, with plenty of closets and ample verandas.

Fifty-seven years ago my venerable friend, Truman P. Handy, made about the first departure in the line of going out of town to build a resident. Many of our people regarded it as a wild scheme to go so far from his place of business for a home. He went away up Euclid street, almost as far as Erie street, and there he had erected an elegant mansion. It is now a substantial and comely edifice, and in the hands of the aristocratic Union Club the face side has not been in the least disfigured from its original make-up, standing a monument to the taste of Hon. T. P. Handy. Soon after Mr. Handy had gone so far out of town for a residence, Irad Kelley and Peter M. Weddell followed his example, and went still farther out of town and built on Euclid street substantial stone residences, each of which has long since given place to more magnificent edifices, keeping pace in architecture to the modern idea. Then, also, Dr. Long thought it best that he, too, had better abandon a city home for one far in the country. He built on Kinsman street (now Woodland avenue) a rare and stately home, with its tall, fluted columns, which has all these years been equally admired as that of Mr. Handy's.

Turning our eyes westward we can now see that fine old mansion on Washington street, built by the late Charles Winslow, and now occupied by his son-in-law, C. L. Russel, Esq., with its fluted columns, decorated in more modern colors, yet its face is as familiar as it was fifty-seven years ago. On the same street we no longer see the old mansion owned by E. T. Sterling,

also adorned with fluted Greek columns, after the style of the Pantheon.

We should never forget that in 1835 Deacon Whittaker followed the Grecian order and built a stately house at the foot of Water street, which stands as a monument to the venerable deacon, but in the present day the surroundings are not as they were. Some years later Gen. Dodge followed the Greeks and built for himself a home on Euclid street long before that thoroughfare was dignified with the appellation of avenue. The early settler will not forget that the first Mayor of Cleveland had erected for his home a most comely cottage on Michigan street, with the proverbial Doric columns for its frontal adornment, but that historic home has long since taken its abiding place fully a mile to the eastward of St. Clair street. And now, while we are on the subject of fluted adornments, the Payne cottage on St. Clair street, the early home of our honored ex-senator, stood for years as a notable edifice worthy of any lord or lady.

Can we all call to mind the day T. P. May built his brick house at the head of Superior street on Erie in order to head off the extension of our main business street? Nor yet the house George B. Merwin built at the head of Prospect street on Hudson street, now Sterling avenue?

In casting our eyes back for Doric columns in our city, that comely cottage situated near where Bishop Horstmann's place now stands, and so long occupied by J. B. Bartlett, for so many years City Clerk. It still has its existence a little farther to the north on Muirson street. In later years the venerable James Farmer held to the Grecian order of architecture and erected on Superior street a residence so closely in the shadow of the stately Hollenden that it loses a great share of its former stately appearance.

As long ago as when Cleveland was a little village, facetiously said to be a place about six miles from Newburg on the lake shore, where steamboats sometimes stop to wood and water, there stood where now stands the magnificent brown stone

Cuyahoga building, facing the Square, a comely stone cottage with its substantial Doric stone columns and only known as the hospitable Lemon cottage. It is said that those columns have not lost their identity, but are now standing as monuments in another field. To an early settler all this matter about Doric columns is of no consequence as matters of history, and to a later settler it is of less consequence any more than to have the identical hole in which Christopher Columbus stuck the standard of his cross or to have the identical rock on which the Pilgrims landed pointed out to us.

Since those Doric days a new order has come to bewilder us, and Cleveland is no more what it was than the Christian Endeavor tent was a correct copy of the Colliseum at Rome. We are living in a new state of being, and if we do not adapt ourselves to it we are certain to get left—accept what is offered us and let us no longer sing or sigh for what will never come.

SOME EARLY HISTORY.

THE VERY FIRST HOTEL IN CLEVELAND WAS BUILT IN 1779.—
“CARTER’S TAVERN.”—THE HANGING OF O’MIC.—“A
DARK PAGE” IN LOCAL HISTORY.

There is much of interest in connection with the early settlers of Cleveland, and among their first acts looking to the accommodation, the temporal, intellectual, and moral well being of the community, were the opening of a public house or tavern, the providing of a public school, and the encouraging of public religious worship. The first hotel, or tavern, in Cuyahoga County, was kept by Lorenzo Carter, in 1797. The cabin where the first surveying party, 1796, boarded, is sometimes spoken of as “Pease’s

Hotel," but it has no other or further claim in that direction than that of having been their temporary boarding house. Carter built his tavern, a log structure, soon after his arrival, May 2, 1779. It stood under the hill about one hundred feet back from the river and some three hundred feet northerly from the present St. Clair street. A more exact and definite location would be nearly opposite the present office of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transportation Company, No. 139 River street. The distance from the mouth of the river was about fifteen hundred feet. Gilman Bryant, in a letter written June, 1857, said that he came to Cleveland with his father, David Bryant, afterwards a useful and prominent citizen, in June, 1797, and stopped at Carter's. He said that later in the season they made two trips to Cleveland before the close of navigation and "stopped at Carter's both times." In addition to keeping tavern, Carter also kept a supply of goods, principally for trade with the Indians. He was the first white trader in Cuyahoga County after its settlement.

The *Hotel World*, published at Chicago, recently had an article written by its editor on hostelries in Cleveland in which he says that the boarding house above referred to was the first public house in Cleveland, 1796. At that date there were only two buildings, both log houses, here, one of them used as a storehouse and shop, the other having been put up and occupied by the surveying party. Job—not John Stiles, as the *Hotel World* says—and his wife Tabitha are supposed to have come from Conneaut with the surveying party, though not members of the same, and were left in charge of the storehouse and lodging house while the surveyors were in discharge of their duties. Stiles and his wife did the cooking and general domestic work. The entire party consisted of nine officers, including General Cleveland, thirty-seven employes, and Stiles and wife—forty-eight in all. Judge Nathan Perry, father of Nathan, the "Indian trader and pioneer merchant," and Nathan Chapman supplied them with beef. There were also thirteen horses and some cattle. Before the surveyors left in the fall they put up a log cabin on the hill on

lot 53 on the east side of the present Bank street and near the *Plain Dealer* building of to-day, in which Stiles and wife and Gen-Edward Paine passed the following winter.

In August, 1801, Rev. Joseph Badger, a Revolutionary soldier and missionary, came to Cleveland and says he put up at Carter's tavern. That year, 1801, became noted for its grand Fourth of July celebration and ball, which must have been held in the same log hotel, although it is stated in the "Barr manuscripts" that it "was held in one end of Major Carter's double log house." This latter statement would appear incorrect, because Alonzo Carter, born in 1790, a son of Lorenzo, said, in a letter written in 1858, that his father built a frame house in 1803 near the junction of Superior lane and Union lane, that just as it was finished it took fire from the shavings and burned down, and that his father built a block house or double log house on the same spot in the same year. In this latter block house—its exact location being under the bluff, diagonally opposite from where the "Bethel" building now stands—Elisha Norton, the first postmaster in Cleveland, kept the postoffice, also carrying a stock of goods for Indian trading. Mr. Norton was born in Goshen, Conn., in 1781; went with his father, Aaron, to East Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., in 1796, where he married Margaret Clark, in 1803, and came to Cleveland that year. The first postoffice was established in 1805, October 2, that being the date of Mr. Norton's commission.

Amos Spafford, from Vermont, one of the surveying party, and an original lot owner, who came here to live in 1799-1800, also for some time kept a hotel, which he sold in 1810 to George Wallace. Spafford's hotel was at the corner of Vineyard lane and Superior street, on the lot where the "Mansion house," later stood.

The date of the opening of Spafford's tavern is determined, as in compliance with an act of the Territorial Legislature, he took out a license in 1802 to keep a public house. This same year Lorenzo Carter also obtained a license for a like purpose, the cost being four dollars. Spafford built his tavern in 1802, and as soon as it was finished opened it to the public.

Thomas Denny Webb, who published at Warren the first paper published on the Western Reserve, said that he was in Cleveland in October, 1807, and that he "put up for a day or two with Major Amos Spafford, who kept a tavern." He also said that at that time he called at Governor Huntington's, where there was a "social party, so far as I recollect, all females except myself." The name of Mr. Webb's paper was the *Trump of Fame*, its first issue being May 11, 1811, the name subsequently changed to the present worthy *Western Reserve Chronicle*. It is told that Webb, a one-legged man, was a somewhat pompous fellow, and that he one time came "stamping" into the office of Judge Calvin Pease, of Warren, and asked that gentleman if he could suggest any change or improvement in his paper. Pease replied, "Yes, you had better change the title to *Trump of Fame and Fool's Horn*."

Dr. Donald McIntosh came to Cleveland in 1811 and located at the corner of Water and St. Clair streets, where he kept a hotel known as the "Navy House," and practiced as a physician while still keeping tavern. Later the following notice of the McIntosh tavern appeared: "Navy Hotel, St. Clair street, Cleveland, just opened and in readiness for the reception of travelers. It being the nearest tavern to the lake, renders it very convenient for all persons that wish to take passage from this place by water."

The hotel kept by N. H. Merwin in 1819, called the "Mansion House," and located at the head of Vineyard lane, now South Water street, was a brick hotel, built in 1819 by Philip Scovill for Mr. Merwin. Previous to this, Mr. Merwin kept a hotel in a frame building near the site of the later Mansion House.

Noble H. Merwin was born in New Milford, Conn., in 1781. In 1812 he engaged in mercantile business in Georgia; came to Cleveland in 1815, his family following the next year. Soon after his arrival here he built a log warehouse, corner Superior and Merwin streets, and commenced business. He built the schooner *Minerva*, named for his wife, Minerva A. Buckingham, which was the first vessel registered at Washington from the district of Cuy-

ahoga under the United States revenue laws. Mr. Merwin was descended from Miles Merwin, born in Wales, 1623, who emigrated to Long Island 1645. The line is as follows: Miles (1), John (2), John (3), David (4), Abel (5), Noble (6). Noble is said to have been a very large man, nearly 6 feet 6 inches in his stockings. Minerva Buckingham was born in New Milford, December 29, 1789. Her line is Samuel (1), Thomas (2), Benjamin (3), Nathan (4), Minerva (5).

In 1819-20 Michael Spangler, with his family, came to Cleveland from Pennsylvania and purchased of George Wallace the lot on which there was a hotel, the Commercial Coffee House, located on the northern side of Superior street, about midway between Seneca and Bank streets, now known as the "Miller" property. A daughter of Michael Spangler was the mother of W. L. Miller, now part owner of the property. It has been said that some time previous to this, 1819, the father of E. D. Howe, publisher of the *Cleveland Herald* in 1819, kept a tavern under the hill on Union lane, nearly in the rear of William Edwards & Co's store, but no printed mention is made of it, and Mr. Howe, while giving minute and interesting account of his journey here in 1819 and giving his impressions of the place and locating its then existing buildings, says nothing about his father keeping a tavern. George Wallace, from whom Michael Spangler, purchased the "Commercial House" in 1819, in 1810 bought and kept the tavern which Amos Spafford built in 1802. This location was where the Bratenahl block and the George Cooper building now stand. There has been quite a diversity of opinion as to where Lorenzo Carter's first building, which was occupied as a hotel and store, was located. Some of the Cleveland and Cuyahoga County histories insisting that it was south of St. Clair street, about midway between that street and Superior street. The statement of Lorenzo Carter, Lorenzo's son, ought to settle the point. He says: "My father came here the 2nd day of May, 1797. We built a log cabin under the hill, five or six rods from the river and about twenty rods north of St. Clair street."

In 1825-6 Mr. Philo Scovill built a hotel, known as the "Franklin House," on the site of the present Scovill block on Superior street. The lot on which it was built had a frontage of sixty-six feet, running through to Frankfort street. Before the frame for the hotel was raised, Mr. Scovill found that the expense in building was likely to exceed his original estimate and offered to sell the lot, together with the material on hand, for \$300. Mr. Scovill took the lot from Nathan Perry in part payment of a small frame building erected by him as a store and dwelling on the site of the present Perry-Payne block.

The lot itself, to-day, would be a fortune. Mr. Scovill was born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1791, and came to Cleveland in 1816, bringing a stock of drugs and groceries, with which he started in business. He did not continue long in that business, however. Being a carpenter he turned his attention to building for others, and to thus improving his own real estate, a large amount of which he owned. Scovill avenue, along which were his landed possessions, was named after him.

It has been said that Dr. David Long bought for \$10 the land beginning at the corner of Superior street and the Public Square, where the Forest City House now stands, comprising about six acres, which Horace Perry is said to have bought at a tax sale for fifty-seven cents, but this is incorrect. The history of that land is that the State of Connecticut sold it to the Connecticut Land Company about 1795, and the agents of the latter sold it to Gov. Samuel Huntington, about 1812, for \$100. Soon after Huntington sold it to Benjamin Day, the latter to John Shaw and Seth Doan in 1815, they to James Root in 1821, and he to James S. Clark in 1827. This was known as original two-acre lot No. 81. The Dr. Long purchase commenced at Superior and Seneca streets, southwest corner, and extended back down the gully south and west to the river. Dr. Long at one time had an office on the corner of Superior and Seneca streets. Dr. David Long was the first physician in Cleveland, coming here in 1810. He was born in Hebron, N. Y., in 1787, and was related to the Massa-

chusetts Longs, one of whom, an uncle, was a physician, with whom Dr. Long studied his profession. He first lived on Water street, near the lighthouse, but later moved to the purchase referred to, into a house back of where the American house now stands. It was a log house built by Governor Huntington. In front of this log house was a frame building fronting on Superior street, located at the easterly corner of the present American House, in which Dr. Long had a stock of general supplies, dry goods, notions and groceries.

At the age of twenty-five he was a surgeon in the army in the war of 1812, and is said to have brought the news of Hull's surrender from Black River, a distance of twenty-eight miles, in two hours and fourteen minutes. The Carter building of 1797 was used as a school house in 1802, the teacher being Anna Spafford. This was the first school in the "village." The first school in the township of Cleveland, which then included Russell, Bainbridge and Chester, now in Geauga County, was taught at "Doan's Corners" by Sarah Doan in 1800. Thus, it may be repeated, with a tavern as early as 1797, schools in 1800 and 1802, and a Connecticut missionary in 1801, Cleveland would seem to have been well cared for.

Among the early and popular, though less pretentious taverns, was "Abbey's Coffee House," which stood on the corner of Prospect and Michigan streets, where the Davis & Hunt block now stands. Its proprietor was the late Colonel Seth A. Abbey, ex-Sheriff and Police Judge. He was born in 1798, went into the war of the Rebellion from Cleveland in 1861 as quartermaster of the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and died in 1880.

There was also the "German Hotel," by John Neeb, 21 Union lane; "Red Lion Hotel," by Henry Hogedom, corner of River and St. Clair streets; "Packet Hotel," Canal street, by John R. Hill; "Bennett Recess," by William Bennett, No. 92 Superior street; "Shakespeare Saloon," by Joel Hood, No. 9 Water street; "Erie House," Canal bridge; "Steamboat Recess," by Robert Ferguson, No. 26 Superior street; and several persons were domi-

ciled at "Oneida Wigwam," "Lake Bank," while Cyrus P. Lee, in 1823, has the following notice:

"Cleveland Boarding House: Cyrus P. Lee informs the public that he has taken the white house a few rods north of the hotel, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public and strangers visiting Cleveland. Produce of all kinds taken in payment."

And George Boughton says that at his hotel, corner of Water and St. Clair streets, "Ladies and gents can at all times be accommodated with separate rooms."

In 1810 the population of Cleveland was fifty-seven. John Walworth was the second postmaster. He was born at Groton, Conn., in 1765; came to the Reserve, Painesville, in 1799 or 1800, and to Cleveland in 1806, and was commissioned postmaster on May 10 of that year by President Jefferson. He died in office September 10, 1812. His daughter, Juliana, married Dr. David Long. The latter died on a farm bought by him in 1835-36 on Woodland and Longwood avenues, on a part of which the Severane family now live. It was inherited by the family, whose mother was Mary, the only daughter of Dr. Long. John Walworth made large purchases in land, much of which is still in the family. His original purchase comprised what is now the precise boundaries of the First Ward.

A. W. Walworth succeeded his father as postmaster and frequently spent an evening with Nathan Perry at his home on Euclid avenue, near Perry street. The easterly boundary of the Fourth Ward of the city in 1855 ran through the hall of Perry's house and was the eastern limit of the city, the territory beyond being Cleveland township. Mr. Perry was wont to say to Mr. Walworth: "Well, I'll go over and sit in the country awhile," and would then move to the opposite side of the hall. It is said that John Walworth in 1806 built a cabin near where the city hay scales are, on the "haymarket," and died there, as noted, September 10, 1812. On the 24th of June of that year the hanging of O'Mic, for the murder of Gibbs and Buell, near Sandusky, took

place on the Public Square, the gallows being erected in front of the old Court House, near where the fountain in the northwest part of the Square is. An occasional whisper is heard that an attempt to rescue O'Mic by his father was contemplated, but it is quite generally discredited. There can be no doubt of it, however, and the means resorted to to prevent it has been referred to as "a dark page in the early history of Cleveland."

In the spring of 1864, while in Columbia, Lorain county, the writer met a gentleman whose father was a resident of Cleveland at the time of O'Mic's execution, and who repeatedly declared to the son that O'Mic's father was filled with whisky on the night previous to the execution, which was the time selected for the rescue, taken in a row boat up the Cuyahoga, "just around the bend," his body weighted down and thrown into the river and thus disposed of by drowning. O'Mic's father had been tarrying about Cleveland for a day or two previous to the hanging and had made some threats to rescue. His plan was to steal out of town at night and go to Willoughby, near which place a band of his tribe of Indians were encamped, and in the darkness they were to return and massacre, if necessary, those guarding his son. These muttered threats came to the ears of Lorenzo Carter, and he with others kept a watch on the old Indian, who, as he made his course through the forest toward the encampment, was pounced upon and hurried to a watery grave.

Knowing the site of the "Commercial Coffee House" enables us to locate the first printing office in Cleveland. It was on the south side of Superior street, a small frame building about where the block of Hon. R. C. Parsons now stands, No. 180 Superior street, is situated, adjoining the structure now in process of construction by Charles Brush. The first paper in Cleveland was issued from this office by Andrew Logan, the first number bearing date July 31, 1818, and was called *The Cleveland Gazette and Commercial Register*. In 1819 E. D. Howe, later a resident of Painesville and for many years editor and proprietor of the *Painesville Tellegraph*, came to Cleveland and October 19 of

that year issued the first number of the *Cleveland Herald*. He and Ziba Willes succeeded Logan. The latter, in the heading of his paper says: "It is published and printed weekly directly opposite the Commercial Coffee House, Superior street." Howe and Willes issued the *Herald* from this office until the week October 3-10, 1820, when they removed to a small frame building on the north side of Superior street "opposite Mr. P. Mowry's tavern, a few rods from the Court House." This latter location was where the present news and book store of Larwood & Day is, about twenty-five feet from the corner of the Public Square. Mowry's tavern was on the site of the present Forest City House, a frame building constructed in 1810 by Harvey and Elias Murray, and first occupied as a store. Mr. Howe in his "Records of a Pioneer Printer," says their first printing office "was in an open space and some distance from any other building. It was about 10x20 feet and had been constructed for weighing hay. The front end had a projecting roof, under which swung four log chains, which, when anything was to be weighed, were hitched to the four wheels of the wagon and raised from the ground by means of a long wooden beam or lever, one end of which occupied a good portion of the office—so that the editor or printer could conveniently attend to the scales when not otherwise employed."

Dr. Augustus Rodney Logan, a son of Andrew, died August 9 last, at Jiminez, Mexico, aged sixty-eight years. He was a former resident of Cleveland. In 1820, after Andrew Logan sold out his printing office, he was "village inspector," which included the duties of hay weigher. The *Herald* office was removed from the Larwood & Day location to a small frame building on the north-west corner of Superior and Seneca streets, where the Cleveland National Bank is now located. In 1837 the *Herald* was printed at its office on the north side of Superior street, "a few doors west of the Franklin House," No. 117 Superior street.

Why the letter "a" was dropped from Cleaveland. Much has appeared in print as to the true reason for the omission, but, beyond question, far from the fact. Mr. J. A. Howells, editor of

the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, was in the city in July last and he has this to say about the matter, which is probably entirely reliable:

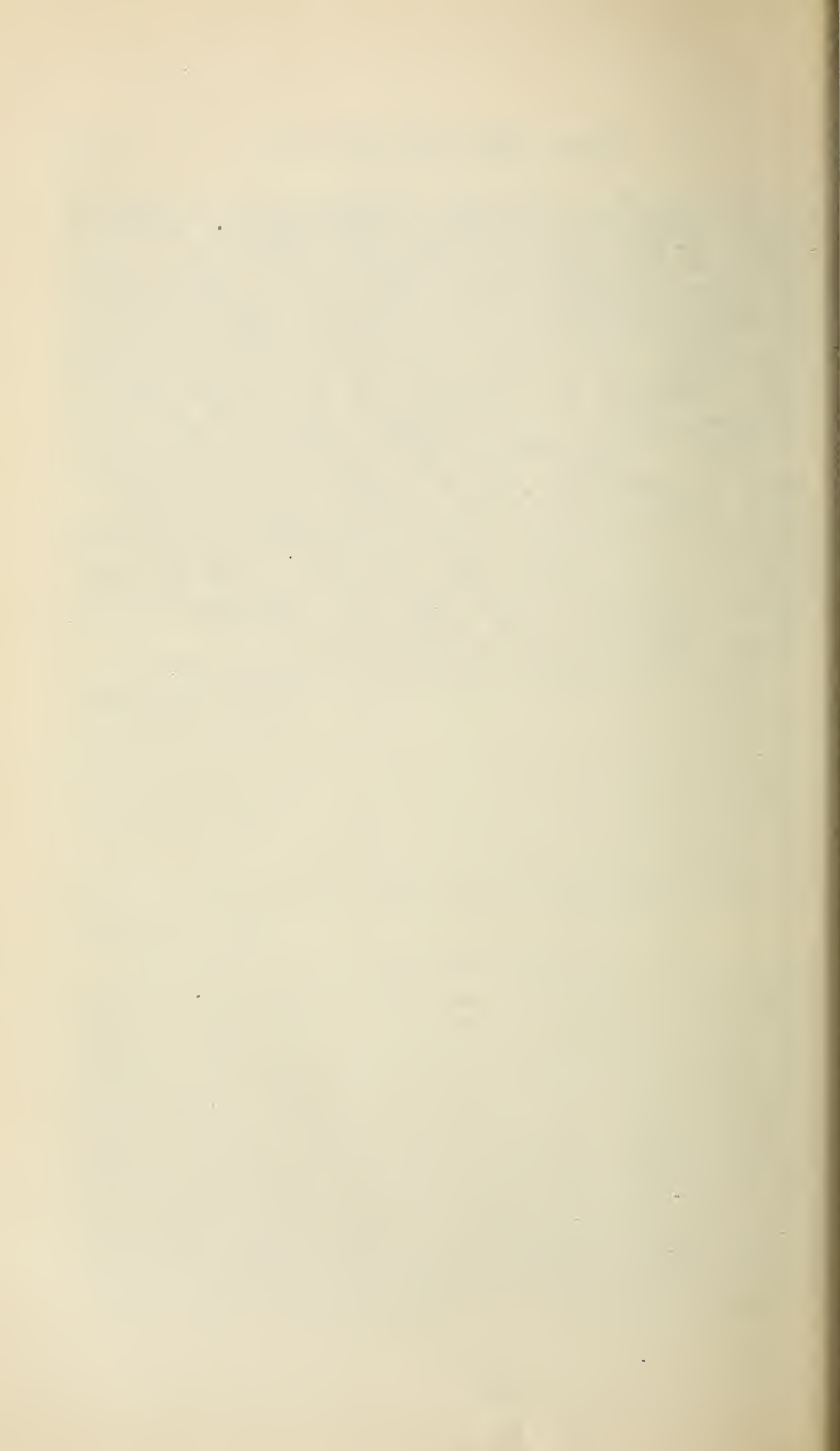
"While in Cleveland we met Mr. D. W. Manchester, and in our talk the subject of the letter "a" being dropped from Cleveland came up. He said that he had heard that the reason given for its omission was that at one time the supply of the usual size paper for the *Cleveland Herald* ran out, and the "a" was omitted to suit the narrower paper which had to be used. We expressed our belief that that theory might do for anyone but a printer, but one of the craft would hardly believe it. We then told him that we had always heard that the dropping of the "a" came when a new head for the paper was ordered, and that at the type foundry the "a" was omitted. To settle it, if we could, the question, we examined the files, which fortunately, are almost complete. Certainly the first numbers of the *Cleveland Herald* are there, beginning in 1818, E. D. Howe & Co., publishers. The old mode of spelling Cleveland in the head is maintained until 1832, when, between April 15 and June, the "a" is dropped. The exact week cannot be told, for about six issues of the paper are missing, but it is evident that neither of the reasons given above are correct, as it is plain to be seen that no change in size of paper had taken place, and the same heading appears for years before and after the change, and from the appearance of the type the paper had certainly not been treated to a new dress.

"Since my return home I talked the matter over with my father, and he says that when he was clerk in the Ohio Senate, about 1856, one of the members of the Legislature, who was a printer and who worked on the *Herald* at the time that change in spelling took place, said that it came about by one of the A's in the head being battered. A type was pulled on it or a "sheep's-foot" (the printer of to-day does not know what a sheep's-foot is), struck it, and as Buffalo was the nearest point type could be had, if indeed it was to be found this side of New York or Philadelphia, the "a" was dropped, and thereafter the name of the place was spelled as it is to-day. He says that the

late J. A. Harris, Esq., who for so many years was editor of the *Herald*, gave him the same version of the incident."

Dr. Donald McIntosh, physician and hotelkeeper, was the second physician in Cleveland. He is said to have been born in the State of New York about 1779, and to have studied his profession in Quebec. He was descended from Andrew McIntosh, of Willington, Conn., who came of the ancient and famous Scotch Clan McIntosh. Dr. McIntosh was a man of much ability as a physician and eminent as a surgeon, but neglected both callings for sports, hunting, fishing, etc. He was also very fond of horses, and was never without one or more. A boon companion and well known horseman was George Kirk, who kept a livery stable and race course on St. Clair street, near Bank street. Between these two men there was a warm friendly rivalry as to who had the fastest horse, to settle which each took his best horse and had a race on Euclid avenue, just east of Erie street, one night by moonlight. In this race, Dr. McIntosh was thrown from his horse against a stump or rail fence and killed. This was in 1834. One of the village pastors, Rev. Mr. B——, was asked to conduct burial services, but refused on account of the manner in which the doctor met his death, and Irad Kelly officiated at the funeral services.

At the Mansion House there died on Tuesday, July 6, 1819, Thomas Smith Webb. At the time of his decease he was probably the most eminent member of the Masonic order in the United States. He was born in Boston, October 30, 1771. Judge Samuel Cowles, uncle of the late Edwin Cowles, editor and proprietor of the *Leader*, had arrived in Cleveland as a permanent resident a few months before, and was boarding at the Mansion House at this time. He wrote to Mr. Warren Dutton, of Boston, who was a tutor in Williams College when Mr. Cowles was a student there, informing him of the death of Mr. Webb. Mr. Cowles rendered valuable and appreciated service during the sickness, death and burial of Mr. Webb, as did also Orlando Cutter, who came to Cleveland in June, 1818, two months before the arrival of



A COMPLETE LIST

—OF THE—

Members of the Association,

*Since its Organization, November 19, 1879,
to September 1, 1894.*

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Abbey, Seth A.	New York,	1798	1831	1880
Ackley, J. M.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Adams, Addie L.	Ohio,	1852	1852	.....
Adams, C. D.	Ohio,	1848	1848	.....
Adams, C. M.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Adams, Mrs. C. M.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Adams, Darius	Ohio	1810	1810	.....
Adams, Edwin E.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Adams, Mrs. Edwin E.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Adams, George H.	England,	1821	1840	.....
Adams, Mrs. George H.	New York	1822	1849	.....
Adams, Joseph J.	New York,	1835	1840	.....
Adams, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1811	1811	1885
Adams, Samuel E.	New York,	1818	1837	1893
Adams, Mrs. Samuel E.	Vermont,	1819	1839	.....
Adams, William K.	New York,	1812	1831	1882

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Addison, Hiram M.	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Addison, Mrs. Hiram M.	Pennsylvania,	1825	1844	.....
Aiken, Mrs. E. E. B.	New York,	1821	1835	.....
Akers, Mrs. Catherine	Ireland,	1818	1847	1892
Akers, William J.	England,	1845	1847	.....
Alleman, Mrs. C. J.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Allen, James M.	Ohio,	1831	1831	1893
Allen, John W.	Connecticut,	1802	1825	1887
Amy, Adelia	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Andrews, Mrs. Julia A.	Ohio,	1816	1816	1889
Andrews, Marion T.	New York,	1807	1832	.....
Andrews, Sherlock J.	Connecticut,	1801	1825	1880
Angell, George	Germany,	1830	1838	1885
Anthony, Ambrose	Massachusetts,	1810	1834	1886
Archer, Mrs. Clara F.	Canada,	1822	.....	.....
Atwell, Carlos R.	New York,	1813	1817	1893
Austin, Mrs. Ann D.	England,	1821	1846	.....
Avery, Rev. John T.	New York,	1810	1839	.....
Avery, William G.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Avery, H.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Babcock, Charles H.	Connecticut,	1823	1834	1894
Babcock, Perry H.	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Babcock, Mrs. Perry H.	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Bailey, John M.	New York,	1820	1835	1886
Bailey, Robert	Ireland,	1810	1834	1890
Baker, Mrs. S. G.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Baldwin, Charles C.	Connecticut,	1834	1835	.....
Baldwin, Dudley	New York,	1809	1819	.....
Baldwin, Mrs. Dudley	Ohio,	1810	1833	.....
Baldwin, Norman C.	Connecticut,	1802	1816	1887
Ballou, Loring V.	Massachusetts,	1813	1838	.....
Banton, Thomas	England,	1816	1832	1891
Barber, Josiah	Ohio,	1825	1825	1884
Barber, Mrs. J. T.	New Hampshire,	1804	1818	1887

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Bardwell, J. N.	New York,	1835	1838	.....
Bardwell, Mrs. J. N.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Barnett, James	New York,	1821	1825	.....
Barnett, Mrs. M. H.	Germany,	1822	1835	.....
Barney, Lucius	Vermont,	1804	1822	1890
Barr, Mrs. Judge John	Connecticut,	1820	1837	1893
Bartlett, Nicholas	Massachusetts,	1822	1833	.....
Bartlett, Mrs. S. A.	Connecticut,	1813	1834	.....
Bartram, Wheeler	Connecticut,	1808	1829	1887
Bauder, Levi	New York,	1812	1830	1882
Bauder, Levi F.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Beanston, John	Scotland,	1810	1837	1890
Beardsley, I. L.	New York,	1819	1838	.....
Beardsley, Mrs. I. L.	New York,	1821	1836	1892
Beardsley, Lester C.	New York,	1833	1839	.....
Beardsley, Mrs. Lester C.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Beavis, Benjamin R.	England,	1826	1834	1884
Beck, George D.	England,	1831	1840	.....
Becker, Michael	Germany,	1824	1836	1894
Beckwith, Marvin E.	New York,	1823	1825	1887
Beckwith, Mrs. Marvin E.	Canada,	1819	1838	.....
Beers, Mrs. L. Emma	New York,	1824	1831	1890
Beers, D. A.	New Jersey,	1816	1818	1880
Beers, L. F.	Ohio,	1823	1823	1891
Belden, Mrs. Silas	New York,	1808	1840	1890
Benedict, L. D.	Vermont,	1827	1830	.....
Benham, F. M.	Connecticut,	1801	1811	1890
Bennet, Jane	Shetland Isle,	1803	1837	1894
Bently, W.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Berghoff, Peter	Germany,	1817	1834	1890
Berry, George W.	England,	1822	1841	.....
Berry, Mrs. George W.	England,	1825	1843	.....
Berg, John	Germany,	1817	1842	1889
Beverlin, John	Pennsylvania	1813	1834	1891

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Beverlin, Mrs. Gracia M.	Ohio,	1817	1842	1893
Bingham, Elijah	New Hampshire,	1800	1835	1881
Bingham, Mrs. Elijah	New Hampshire,	1805	1835	1891
Bingham, William	Connecticut,	1816	1836	.....
Bingham, Mrs. E. Beardsley	Ohio,	1822	1826	.....
Bishop, Mrs. Eliza W.	Ohio,	1821	1821	1886
Bishop, Jesse P.	Vermont,	1826	1836	1881
Blackwell, Mrs. Abbey	New York,	1850	1854	.....
Blackwell, Benjamin T.	New Jersey,	1808	1832	1893
Blackwell, Mrs. Thankful J.	Connecticut,	1816	1817	.....
Blackwell, Jared S.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Blair, Elizabeth	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Blair, H. L.	New York,	1828	1832	.....
Blair, Mary Jane	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Blee, Robert	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Blish, Mrs. Abigail M.	New York,	1826	1837	1893
Bliss, Stoughton	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Blossom Henry C.	Ohio,	1822	1822	1883
Bolton, Mrs. Thomas	New York,	1822	1833	.....
Borges, John F.	Germany,	1810	1835	1890
Bosworth, Mrs. L.	New York,	1828	1847	.....
Bosworth, Milo	New York,	1806	1841	1892
Boulton, Marian	England,	1807	1852	.....
Bower, Buckland P.	Connecticut,	1838	1855	.....
Bower, Euphemia A.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Bowler, N. P.	New York,	1820	1833	.....
Bowler, Arvilla M. R.	Ohio	1823	1823	.....
Bowler, William	New York,	1822	1833	.....
Bowley, Henry	England,	1830	1848	.....
Boynton, Silas A.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Brack, Mrs. Elizabeth	Scotland,	1823	1835	.....
Brainard, George W.	New Hampshire,	1827	1834	.....
Brainard, Mrs. George W.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Brainard, Joseph K.	New Hampshire,	1830	1834	.....

Name.	Where Born,	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Brainard, Mrs. Stephen	Massachusetts,	1802	1815	.....
Branch, Dr. Darius G.	Vermont,	1805	1833	1880
Branch, Mrs. Eliza	Vermont,	1814	1819	1887
Brant, Miss Elizabeth W.	New York,	1823	1843	.....
Brayton, Henry F.	New York,	1812	1836	1888
Breck, Joseph H.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Brett, J. W.	England,	1816	1838	.....
Brooks, Dr. M. L.	Connecticut,	1813	1818	.....
Brooks, Oliver A.	Vermont,	1814	1834	1892
Brooks, Oliver K.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Brooks, Samuel C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Brooks, Mrs. Samuel C.	Connecticut,	1826	1847	.....
Brooks, Caroline	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Brooks, Thomas H.	Indiana,	1846	1847	.....
Brown, Hiram	Michigan,	1823	1837	.....
Brown, Mrs. Hiram	England,	1822	1832	.....
Brush, Col. I. E.	New York,	1803	1846	1893
Buckley, Hugh, Jr.,	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Buell, Anna M.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Buhrer, Stephen	Ohio,	1825	1844	.....
Burher, Mrs. Stephen	Germany,	1828	1840	1889
Bull, Harriet L.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Bull, Lorenzo S.	Connecticut,	1813	1820	1894
Burgess, Catherine	New Jersey,	1800	1830	1891
Burgess, Leonard F.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Burgess, Solon	Vermont,	1817	1819	.....
Burke, Rachel C.	New York,	1820	1823	.....
Burke, Oscar M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Burke, Thomas,	New York,	1832	1839	.....
Burnham, Thomas	New York,	1808	1833	.....
Burnham, Mrs. M. W.	Massachusetts,	1808	1838	1887
Burnett, Mrs. F. M.	Ohio,	1832	1832	1888
Burton, Mrs. Abbie P.	Vermont,	1805	1824	1889
Burton, Dr. E. D.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Burton, Rev. Lewis	Pennsylvania,	1815	1847	.....
Burton, Mrs. Jane W.	Ohio,	1821	1847	.....
Burton, Emeline A.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Burwell, George P.	Connecticut,	1817	1830	1891
Burwell, Mrs. Louisa C.	Pennsylvania,	1820	1824	1892
Bury, Theodore	New York,	1827	1839	.....
Butler, Cordelia L.	Massachusetts,	1836	1840	.....
Butler, George O.	Ohio,	1833	1852	.....
Butts, Bolivar	New York,	1826	1840	.....
Butts, Caleb S.	New York,	1794	1840	1888
Byerly, Mrs. F. X.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Cadwell, Darius	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Cahoon, Joel B.	New York,	1793	1810	1882
Cahoon, Mrs. Joel B.	Washington, D.C.,	1810	1842	1894
Cahoon, J. M.	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Cahoon, Thomas H.	Maryland,	1832	1842	.....
Callister, J. J.	Isle of Man,	1818	1842	.....
Callister, Mrs. M.	Isle of Man,	1824	1828	.....
Callow, Mrs. Amelia	England,	1828	1835	1894
Canfield, Ira E.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Cannell, John S.	Isle of Man,	1801	1828	1886
Cannell, Mrs. Jane	Isle of Man,	1800	1827	.....
Cannell, Thomas	Isle of Man,	1805	1834	1884
Cannell, William	Isle of Man,	1811	1837	1891
Cannon, James	Isle of Man,	1814	1827	.....
Cannon, Mrs. James	New York,	1820	1822	.....
Cannon, James H., Sen.	Massachusetts,	1821	1833	.....
Cannon, James C.	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Cannon, Phillip	Isle of Man,	1816	1827	1892
Capener, Dr. William H.	England,	1831	1838	.....
Card, Jonathan F.	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Carlton, C. C.	Connecticut,	1812	1814	.....
Carran, Robert	Isle of Man,	1812	1836	.....
Carson, Marshall	New York,	1810	1834	1882

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Cary, Mrs. Mary S.	Canada,	1835	1838	.....
Case, Zophar	Ohio,	1804	1818	1884
Case, George L.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Castle, Mrs. M. H.	Vermont,	1818	1838	.....
Champney, Mrs. Julia P.	Massachusetts,	1824	1841	1894
Chandler, George H.	England,	1835	1857	.....
Chandler, Richard H.	England,	1823	1844	1891
Chandler, Mrs. R. G.	England,	1839	1845	.....
Chapman, Mrs. E. C.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Chapman, Mrs. Eliza Harris	New Hampshire,	1805	1827	1885
Chapman, George L.	Connecticut,	1798	1819	1890
Chapman, H. M.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Charles, J. S.	New York,	1818	1832	.....
Chester, Mrs. Edwin	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Childs, Henry B.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Christian, James	Isle of Man,	1810	1838	1886
Clapp, H. H.	Ohio,	1812	1812	.....
Clapp, Mrs. Thomas J.	Ohio,	1812	1812	1886
Clark, Charles H.	Massachusetts,	1823	1835	.....
Clark, James F.	New York,	1809	1833	1884
Clark, David	England,	1818	1840	.....
Clark, Morris B.	England,	1828	1847	.....
Clark, Mrs. Eliza A.	New York,	1825	1835	1894
Clarke, Aaron	Connecticut,	1811	1832	1881
Clarke, Mrs. Aaron	Connecticut,	1818	1843	1891
Cleveland, Horace G.	Connecticut,	1837	1839	1888
Cleveland, James D.	New York,	1822	1835	.....
Coakley, Mrs. Harriet D.	New Jersey,	1797	1814	1884
Cobb, Lester A.	Ohio,	1850	1850	.....
Coe, A. J.	Connecticut,	1823	1823	.....
Coe, Mrs. A. J.	Massachusetts,	1820	1828	.....
Coe, Samuel S.	New York,	1819	1837	1883
Cogswell, Benjamin S.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Cogswell, Mrs. Helen M.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Cogswell, Solomon J.	Massachusetts,	1808	1826	1892
Colahan, Charles	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Colahan, Samuel	Canada,	1808	1814	1886
Cole, David E.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Colyer, Lydia	England,	1820	1830	.....
Condit, Mrs. Phebe	New Jersey,	1797	1807	1890
Cooke, Wellington P.	New York,	1825	1838	1884
Cooley, Rev. Lathrop	New York,	1821	1828	.....
Coon, John	New York,	1822	1837	.....
Corlett, John	Isle of Man,	1816	1836	.....
Corlett, Mrs. M. H.	New York,	1829	1833	.....
Corlett, Rev. Thomas	Isle of Man,	1817	1827	1889
Corlett, William K.	Isle of Man,	1820	1837	.....
Cottrell, L. Dow	New York,	1811	1835	1889
Cottrell, Mrs. L. Dow	New York,	1811	1833	1888
Covert, John C.	New York,	1837	1849	.....
Cowles, Edwin	Ohio,	1825	1825	1890
Cowle, Richard	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Cowle, Mrs. Richard	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Cox, Miss Jane M.	England,	1829	1834	.....
Cox, John	England,	1802	1832	1889
Cozad, Elias	New Jersey,	1790	1808	1880
Cozzens, Mary H.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Crable, John	Germany,	1828	1833	.....
Cranney, Mrs. C. A.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Craw, William V.	New York,	1810	1832	.....
Crawford, Lucian	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Crawford, Mary E.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Cridland, E. J. H.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Crittenden, Mrs. M. A.	New York,	1802	1827	1882
Crocker, Mrs. Deborah	New York,	1796	1801	1881
Crosby, Mary A.	Ohio,	1813	1813	.....
Crosby, Thomas D.	Massachusetts,	1804	1811	.....
Cross, David W.	New York,	1814	1836	1891

Name.	Where born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Curtiss, Lucius W.	New York,	1817	1834	1891
Curtiss, Mary E.	Ohio,	1821	1840	.....
Curtiss, Samuel	England,	1822	1835	.....
Curtiss, Mrs. Samuel	England,	1824	1830	.....
Curtiss, Stiles H.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Cushing, Dr. Erastus	Massachusetts,	1802	1835	1893
Cushman, Mrs. Herman	Ohio,	1820	1820	1891
Cutter, Orlando P.	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Davidson, Charles A.	New York,	1836	1837	.....
Davidson, Mary E.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Davidson, Robert A.	Scotland,	1830	1832	1894
Davis, Lewis L.	Connecticut.	1793	1839	1886
Davis, Mrs. Cynthia	Pennsylvania,	1818	1839	1891
Davis, Alfred	Sweden,	1814	1838	1885
Davis, Mrs. Betsey	New York,	1816	1836	.....
Davis, Julia E.	Ohio,	1834	1834	1892
Davis, Thomas	England,	1798	1819	1885
Day, L. A.	Ohio,	1812	1812	.. ..
Dean, Flavius J.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Dean, Mrs. Henrietta	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Dean, Horace	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Dean, Lucius	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Dean, John	Ohio,	1823	1823	1894
DeForest, Tracy R.	New York,	1811	1834	1887
DeForest, Cyrus H.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Degnon, Mrs. M. A.	New York,	1814	1837	.....
Denham, John L.	Scotland,	1810	1835	1884
Denham, Mrs. Elizabeth	New York,	1816	1835	1886
Denzer, Daniel	Germany,	1815	1832	1887
Denzer, Mrs. Sarah	England,	1824	1837	.....
Detmer, George H.	Germany,	1801	1835	1883
Deweese, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Dibble, Lewis	New York,	1807	1812	1891
Diebolt, Frederick	Ohio,	1840	1840	1890

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to. Reserve.	Died.
Diemer, Peter,	Germany,	1827	1840	.....
Diemer, Mrs. Frederika	Germany,	1830	1840	.....
Dille, Lucy A. Ross	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Doan, Mrs. Catherine L.	Connecticut,	1816	1834	1893
Doan, Edward B.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Doan, George	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Doan, Mrs. George	New York,	1837	1846	.....
Doan, J. W.	Ohio,	1833	1833	1889
Doan, Norton	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Doan, Seth C.	Ohio,	1819	1819	1890
Doan, William H.	Ohio,	1828	1828	1890
Doan, Mrs. William H.	New York,	1833	1844	.....
Doane, John	New York,	1798	1801	.. ...
Dockstader, Charles J.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Dodge, George C.	Ohio,	1813	1813	1883
Dodge, Mrs. George C.	Vermont,	1817	1820	.....
Dodge, Henry H.	Ohio,	1810	1810	1889
Dodge, Wilson S.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Dorsett, John W.	England,	1822	1832	.....
Douw, Mrs. Melissa	New York,	1809	1831	.....
Dow, Eliza A.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Downs, Mrs. Elizabeth	England,	1806	1834	1886
Drumm, Mrs. John	Germany,	1813	1835	1893
Dunham, David B.	New York,	1811	1831	1887
Dunn, Mrs. E. Ann	New York,	1828	1834	.....
Dunn, Joseph	England,	1820	1834	.....
Dutton, Dr. C. F.	New York,	1831	1837	.....
Duty, Daniel W.	New Hampshire,	1804	1808	1887
Eckermann, Caroline	Germany,	1807	1842	.....
Eckerman, M.	Germany,	1808	1842	1890
Eddy, Mrs. J. Selden	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Edgerton, Sardis	Massachusetts,	1808	1830	1890
Edgerton, Sardis, Jr.	Ohio,	1839	1839
Edwards, John R.	Ohio,	1842	1842

EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to. Reserve	Died.
Edwards, Mary M.	Ohio.	1842	1842
Edwards, Rudolphus	Ohio.	1813	1813	1890
Edwards, Mrs. S.	New York.	1819	1830	.....
Edwards, William	Ohio.	1833	1833	.....
Elerick, Mrs. A. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elwell, John J.	Ohio.	1820	1820	.....
Ely, Mrs. Alfred	Massachusetts.	1837	1838	.....
Emerson, Oliver	Maine.	1804	1821	1890
Emerson, Mrs. Oliver	Vermont.	1816	1845	.....
Erwin, John	New York.	1808	1835	1887
Fairbanks, Abel W.	New Hampshire.	1817	1835	1894
Fairbanks, Mrs. Abel W.	Ohio.....	1828	1828	.....
Farr, Algernon S.	Pennsylvania.	1805	1819	1893
Farwell, John J.	Vermont.	1821	1836	1892
Fenton, Mrs. Myra K.	Ohio.	1840	1840	.....
Ferrell, David C.	New York.	1827	1832	.....
Ferris, William	Pennsylvania.	1808	1815	1890
Ferris, Amanda	Vermont.	1808	1820	1884
Fey, Frederick	Germany.	1810	1832	1883
Fish, Electa	New York.	1808	1811	1888
Fish, Abel	Ohio.	1832	1832	.....
Fish, Mrs. Abel	Ohio.	1836	1836	.....
Fish, Ozias	Ohio.	1813	1813	.....
Fisher, Miss Ada	Ohio.	.....	.....	.....
Fisher, Waldo A.	Massachusetts.	1822	1853	.....
Fitch, James	New York.	1821	1827	.....
Fitch, Jabez W.	New York.	1823	1826	1884
Fitch, Miss Sarah E.	New York.	1819	1826	1893
Flint, Edward S.	Ohio.	1819	1838	.....
Flint, Mrs. Edward S.	New York.	1824	1830	.....
Foljambe, Samuel	England.	1804	1824	1889
Folsom, Mrs. R. L.	Ohio.	1825	1825	.....
Foot, Augustus E.	Connecticut.	1810	1830	1883
Foot, John A.	Connecticut.	1803	1833	1891

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Foot, Mrs. John A.	Pennsylvania,	1816	1832	1892
Foot, Lyman P.	Ohio,	1817	1817	.....
Foote, L. P.	Germany,	1837	1848	.....
Ford, Lewis W.	Massachusetts,	1830	1841	.....
Fox, Mrs. Theo Judson	Ohio,	1849	1849	.....
Freeman, George	Vermont,	1817	1835	1889
Freese, Andrew	Maine,	1816	1840	.....
French, Collins	New York,	1808	1828	1889
Fuller, Charles H.	Ohio,	1849	1849	.....
Fuller, William	Connecticut,	1814	1836	1885
Fuller, Samuel A.	Ohio,	1837	1837	1891
Gage, D. W.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Gage, Mrs. D. W.	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Gale, Mrs. Susan	.....	1815	1834	.....
Gardner, Alonzo S.	Vermont,	1809	1818	1892
Gardner, Mrs. Alonzo S.	Ohio,	1814	1814	1892
Gardner, George W.	Massachusetts,	1834	1837	.....
Gardner, Orlando S.	Ohio,	1840	1840	1887
Garfield, Mrs. Sophia	Vermont,	1811	1811	1890
Gates, S. C.	New York,	1813	1824	1885
Gaylord, Erastus F.	Connecticut,	1795	1834	1884
Gaylord, Mrs. Erastus F.	New York,	1801	1834	1888
Gaylord, Henry C.	Connecticut,	1825	1834	1893
Gaylord, Wilbur H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Gaylord, William H.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Gayton, Mrs. Mary A.	England,	1808	1832	1884
Gerould, Mrs. Julia Clapp	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Gibbons, James	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Gibbons, John W.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Gibbons, Mrs. M. B.	Ireland,	1829	1838	.....
Giddings, Mrs. C. M.	Michigan,	1805	1827	1886
Giffin, William	New York,	1815	1835	.....
Giffin, Mrs. Jane W.	Vermont,	1816	1833	1893
Gilbert, Mrs. Mary D.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Gill, Mrs. M. A.	Isle of Man,	1812	1827	1889
Given, William	Ireland,	1819	1841	.....
Given, Mrs. M. E.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1884
Gleason, Isaac L.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1889
Gleason, Mrs. Isaac L.	Ohio,	1832	1832	....
Gleason, William J.	Ireland,	1846	1847	.....
Glidden, Joseph	Vermont,	1810	1834	1892
Goodwin, William	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Goodwillie, Mrs. Thomas	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Gordon, William J.	New Jersey,	1818	1835	1892
Gorham, John H.	Connecticut,	1807	1838	1881
Graham, Robert	Pennsylvania,	1814	1834	1886
Granger, Mrs. Lucy	England,	1818	1832	.....
Greene, Samuel C.	Ohio,	1822	1841	.....
Greenhalgh, Robert	England,	1828	1840	.....
Gribben, Mrs. John P.	Pennsylvania,	1814	1843	.....
Griffith, John H.	New York,	1836	1836	.....
Griswold, Seneca O.	Connecticut,	1823	1841	.....
Griswold, Edward R.	Connecticut,	1824	1847	.....
Groff, Henry R.	Pennsylvania,	1827	1833	.....
Guyles, William B.	New York,	1815	1843	.....
Guilford, Miss Lucinda T.	Massachusetts,	1823	1848	.....
Hadlow, H. R.	England,	1808	1835	1890
Hall, R.	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Hall, Mrs. Mariette	New York,	1829	1835	.....
Haltnorth, Mrs. Gertrude	Prussia,	1819	1836	.....
Hamilton, A. J.	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Hamilton, Edwin T.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Hamilton, Mrs. Edwin T.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Hamlen, C. L.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Hamlen, Mrs. C. A. J.	Connecticut,	1804	1816	1889
Hammich, Mrs. David W.	Massachusetts,	1832	1840	.....
Hanchett, Erastus	New York,	1828	1833	.....
Handerson, Mrs. Harriet F.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Handy, Truman P.	New York,	1807	1832	.....
Harbeck, John S.	New York,	1807	1840	1891
Harper, E. R.	Ohio,	1812	1816	.....
Harper, Job W.	England,	1830	1835	.....
Harper, Mrs. Job W.	Ohio,	1836	1836	1893
Harris, Byron C.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Harris, Brougham E.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Harris, Mrs. Josiah A.	Massachusetts,	1810	1829	.....
Haskell, George H.	New York,	1801	1835	.....
Hastings, Samuel L.	Massachusetts,	1813	1836	1894
Hawkins, Henry C.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Hawkins, J. W.	Ohio,	1822	1845	.....
Hawley, Mrs. A.	Connecticut,	1826	1840	.....
Hawley, Edwin H.	New York,	1812	1840	1893
Hawley, Rachael	New York,	1812	1835	.....
Hayden, Rev. A. S.	Ohio,	1813	1835	1880
Hayward, William H.	Connecticut,	1822	1825	.....
Heil, Henry	Germany,	1810	1832	1884
Heisel, Nicholas	Germany,	1816	1834	1892
Heller, Israel B.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Hemenway, Arthur	New York,	1816	1836	.....
Hendershot, George B.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
Henry, R. W.	New York,	1811	1818	.....
Herman, George P.	Ohio,	1850	1850	.....
Herrick, Rensselaer R.	New York,	1826	1836	.....
Hessenmueller, Edward	Germany,	1811	1836	1883
Heward, Mrs. Thomas	England,	1823	1835	.....
Hickox, Charles	Connecticut,	1810	1837	1890
Hickox, Mrs. Charles	Ohio,	1819	1843	1893
Hickox, Charles G.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Hickox, Charlotte T.	New Hampshire,	1818	1819	1889
Hickox, Frank F.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Hight, Thomas M.	England,	1820	1844	.....
Hill, John J.	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Hillman, William B.	New York,	1819	1831	1892
Hills, Addison	Connecticut,	1807	1814	.....
Hills, Charles A.	England,	1818	1843	1891
Hills, Mrs. Mary	Scotland,	1821	1843	1891
Hills, Nathan C.	Vermont,	1805	1831	1890
Hills, Mrs. Nathan C.	New York,	1811	1831	.....
Hine, Henrietta	Ohio,	1810	1810	.....
Hird, Thomas	England,	1808	1830	1882
Hird, Mrs. William	England,	1816	1832	.....
Hoadley, Mrs. J. R.	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Hodge, Orlando J.	New York,	1828	1837	.....
Hollister, George	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Honeywell, Ezra	New York,	1802	1831	1891
Horton, Dr. William P.	Vermont,	1823	1844	.....
Hosley, Almira	Connecticut,	1826	1840	.....
Hough, Mrs. Mary Peet	Ohio,	1815	1816	.....
House, Caroline M.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
House, Harriet	Connecticut,	1799	1818	1886
House, Harriet F.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
House, Martin	Vermont,	1830	1835	.....
House, Mrs. Martin	Canada,	1841	1851	.....
House, Samuel W.	Ohio,	1823	1823	1891
Howard, A. D.	Connecticut,	1803	1834	1887
Howe, William A.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Howland, James	England,	1819	1846	.....
Howlett, George	England,	1825	1832	1892
Howlett, Mrs. George	Connecticut,	1829	1834	.....
Hoyt, George	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Hoyt, James M.	New York,	1815	1836	.....
Hubbard, Israel	New York,	1797	1819	1893
Hubbell, Harriet	England,	1823	1824	1886
Hubbell, H. S.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Hubbell, Louise	New Hampshire,	1808	1808	.....
Hubbell, Oliver C.	Ohio,	1818	1818	1890

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Hubby, Leander M.	New York,	1812	1839	.....
Hudson, Asa S.	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Hudson, Daniel D.	Pennsylvania,	1824	1837	.....
Hudson, Mrs. Daniel D.	France,	1825	1834	.....
Hudson, Mrs. C. Ingersoll	Ohio,	1819	1819	1892
Hudson, William P.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Hughes, Arthur	Vermont,	1807	1840	1890
Hughes, Mrs. Eliza	New York,	1814	1844	1891
Humphrey, Mrs. Judge Van R.....		1807	1807	1893
Hurd, G. H.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Hurd, H. C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Hurlbut, Mrs. H. A.	Vermont,	1809	1834	1882
Hurlbut, Hinman B.	New York,	1818	1836	1884
Hurlbut, Mrs. Hinman B.	New York,	1818	1836	.....
Hutchins, John	Ohio,	1812	1812	1891
Ingersoll, Elizabeth H.	New York,	1822	1840	.....
Ingersoll, John	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Ingham, Willlam A.	Connecticut,	1823	1832	.....
Jackson, Charles,	England,	1829	1835	.....
Janes, Mrs. Abigail	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Janes, Mrs. Julia Williams	Ohio,	1851	1851	.....
Jaynes, Harris	Ohio,	1835	1835	1885
Jayred, William H.	New Jersey,	1831	1833	.....
Jewett, Alva A.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Jewett, Mrs. Alva A.	Ohio,	1820	1820	1884
Johnson, A. M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Johnson, Charlotte A.	Pennsylvania,	1818	1821	1887
Johnson, David	Ohio,	1814	1835	.....
Johnson, Mrs. L. D.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Johnson, Mrs. Mary R.	New York,	1822	1833	.....
Johnson, Philander L.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Johnson, Seth W.	Connecticut,	1811	1833	.....
Johnson, W. C.	Connecticut,	1813	1835	1885
Jones, George W.	Connecticut,	1812	1820	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Jones, Rev. James D.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Jones, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1813	1813	.....
Jones, Mary J.	New York,	1821	1835	.....
Jones, Mrs. J. P.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Jones, Thomas, Jr.	England,	1821	1831	1890
Jones, William S.	Ohio,	1836	1836	1893
Jordan, Hezekiah U.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Jordan, Miss Lucy	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Judson, Mrs. B. A.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Keith, Myron R.	New York,	1819	1832	1893
Keith, Mrs. Myron R.	New York,	1824	1843	.....
Keller, Elizabeth	Germany,	1817	1836	1889
Keller, Henry,	Germany,	1810	1832	.....
Kelley, Horace	Ohio,	1819	1819	1890
Kelley, Frank H.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Kelley, Mrs. Louisa C.	Massachusetts,	1827	1851	.....
Kelley, John	Pennsylvania,	1809	1832	1887
Kelley, Mrs. Moses	Connecticut,	1807	1832	1889
Kellogg, Alfred	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Kellogg, Louisa	Ohio,	1821	1821	1885
Kellogg, Elizabeth A.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Kelsey, Lorenzo A.	New York,	1803	1837	1890
Kelsey, Mrs. Lorenzo A.	Connecticut,	1806	1837	1893
Kerr, Levi	Ohio,	1822	1822	1885
Kerruish, W. S.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Keyser, James	New York,	1818	1832	.....
Keyser, Mrs. James	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Kidney, George H.	New York,	1827	1847	.....
Kidney, Mrs. Virginia E.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Kimberley, David H.	England,	1842	1847	.....
King, William H.	England,	1847	1851	.....
King, William	England,	1817	1851	1893
Kingsbury, James W.	Ohio,	1813	1813	1881
Kingsett, Mrs. John	England,	1829	1845	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Kline, Virgil P.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Kitchen, Mrs. Grace K.	Ohio,	1851	1853	.....
Lamb, Mrs. D. H.	Massachusetts,	1802	1837	1885
Lander, M. A.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Lathrop, Christopher L.	Connecticut,	1804	1831	1892
Lathrop, W. A.	New Hampshire,	1813	1816	.....
Lawrence, Orrin C.	Ohio,	1823	1827	.....
Layman, J. J.	Ohio,	1822	.....	1894
Layman, Samuel H.	Ohio,	1819	1831	.....
Leavitt, Charles	New York,	1815	1833	.....
Leavitt, Mrs. Charles	Maryland,	1819	1832	.....
Lee, Mrs. Ellen L.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Leggett, M. D.	New York,	1821	1836	....
Leland, Jackson M.	Massachusetts,	1818	1843	.....
Lemen, Catherine	Ohio,	1811	1815	1884
Leonard, Jarvis	Vermont,	1810	1834	.....
Lewis, Chittenden	New York,	1800	1837	1886
Lewis, Edward	England,	1819	1841	.....
Lewis, Mrs. Edward	England,	1819	1841	1891
Lewis, Gleason F.	New York,	1822	1837	.....
Lewis, Sanford J.	New York,	1823	1837	1882
Lloyd, Margaret	Isle of Man	1815	1822	1890
Long, John	England,	1810	1842	1892
Lowe, John K.	England,	1826	1836	.....
Lowe, Thomas	England,	1830	1836	.....
Lowman, Jacob	Maryland,	1810	1832	1881
Lyon, Mrs. C. P.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Lyon, Henry	New York,	1827	1837	.....
Lyon, Richard T.	Illinois,	1819	1824	.....
Lyon, Samuel S.	Connecticut,	1817	1818	.....
Lyon, Mrs. Samuel S.	Ohio,	1822	1822	1889
Lyon, William A.	New York,	1815	1835	1892
Mackenzie, Colin S.	Maryland,	1809	1836	1894
Madison, William A.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Mallory, Daniel	New York,	1801	1833	1891
Manix, Cornelius J.	Indiana,	1851	1852	.....
Marble, Henry	Vermont,	1811	1832	1886
Marble, Levi	New York,	1820	1830	1889
Marshall, Daniel	New York,	1824	1841	.....
Marshall, Mrs. Daniel	Vermont,	1830	1841	.....
Marshall, George F.	New York,	1817	1836	.....
Marshall, Mrs. George F.	New York,	1818	1842	.....
Marshall, I. H.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Marshall, John	England,	1820	1844	1890
Marshall, William J.	England,	1825	1845	.....
Martin, William B.	Vermont,	1820	1833	.....
Martyn, Eleanor L.	England,	1826	1832	1891 or 2
Masters, Thomas D.	New York,	1802	1823	1892
Mather, Samuel H.	New Hampshire,	1813	1835	1894
McConoughey, Mrs. S. P.	Ohio,	1837	1837	1892
McCrosky, Mrs. S. L. B.	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
McDole, Esther M.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
McFarland, D.	Ireland,	1818	1837	.....
McIlrath, Alexander	Ohio,	1816	1816	1887
McIlrath, Michael S.	New Jersey,	1805	1817	1892
McIlrath, O. P.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
McIntosh, Alexander	Scotland,	1808	1836	1883
McIntosh, Mrs. Alexander	Scotland,	1809	1836	1892
McIntosh, Henry P.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
McKinstry, James P.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
McLoed, H. N.	Canada,	1831	1837	1886
McReynolds, Rev. A.	Ireland,	1805	1842	1885
Medary, Mrs. M. L.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Meeker, Stephen C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	1894
Meller, Mrs. L. A.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Merchant, Silas	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Merriam, Edward	Connecticut,	1819	1820	.....
Merwin, George B.	Connecticut,	1809	1816	1888

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Merwin, Mrs. George B.	New York,	1818	1819	1890
Messer, John	Germany,	1822	1840	.....
Messer, Mrs. John	Germany,	1820	1836	1888
Meyer, Nicholas	Germany,	1809	1834	1885
Miles, Mrs. Eunice	Ohio,	1816	1816	1893
Miles, Mrs. Sophrona C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	1889
Miller, Mrs. August A.	New York,	1835	1844	.....
Miller, Mrs. Margaret S.	Ohio,	1809	1820	1891
Miller, William L.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Minor, Marion	New York,	1825	1831	.....
Moore, Mrs. Anna	Canada,	1828	1835	.....
Moreau, Louis	New York,	1829	1846	1889
Morgan, A. W.	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Morgan, Mrs. A. W.	Ohio,	1821	1821	1890
Morgan, Caleb	Connecticut,	1799	1811	1885
Morgan, Mrs. Caleb	New York,	1816	1832	.....
Morgan, Edmund P.	Connecticut,	1807	1840	1888
Morgan, Herman L.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Morgan, Mrs. Herman L.	Massachusetts,	1820	1833	.....
Morgan, Isham A.	Connecticut,	1809	1811	1891
Morgan, Mrs. Isham A.	Connecticut,	1815	1825	.....
Morgan, M. J.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Morgan, Mrs. N. G.	Ohio,	1815	1818	.....
Morgan, Sarah H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Morgan, Youngs L.	Connecticut,	1797	1811	1888
Morgan, Mrs. Youngs L.	Connecticut,	1809	1827	.....
Morley, Jesse H.	New York,	1820	1832	.....
Morrill, Eliza	Vermont,	1811	1834	.....
Morris, John	Wales,	1814	1842	.....
Moses, Luther	Ohio,	1810	1810	.....
Moses, Mary A.	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Moses, Nelson	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Murphy, William	Ireland,	1810	1830	.....
Mygatt, George	Connecticut,	1797	1807	1885

Name.	Where Born,	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Neff, Melchor	Germany,	1826	1834	.....
Nelson, Sumner W.	Massachusetts,	1823	1834	1893
Newmark, Simon	Bavaria,	1816	1839	1893
Nickerson, David P.	Massachusetts,	1808	1835	1892
Norris, Gaal G.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Norton, Mrs. A. H.	New York,	1803	1840	.....
Norton, Charles H.	New York,	1805	1838	1881
Norton, Mrs. Caroline H.	Ohio,	1820	1820	1891
Nott, Clifford C.	Connecticut,	1826	1835	1894
O'Brien, Delia R.	Vermont,	1813	1817	1882
O'Brien, Oscar D.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
O'Brien, P.	Ireland,	1835	1850	.....
O'Brien, Sylvia M.	Vermont,	1815	1817	.....
O'Connor, Mrs. Anna S.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
O'Connor, Ransom	Ohio,	1824	1824	1882
Odell, Jay	New York,	1819	1828	.....
Ogram, J. W.	England,	1820	1832	.....
Ogram, Mrs. J. W.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Outhwaite, Mrs. John	Ohio,	1828	1828	1892
Oviatt, Schuyler R.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Paddock, Thomas S.	New York,	1814	1836	1891
Paine, Robert F.	New York,	1810	1815	1888
Paine, James H.	New York,	1838	1852	.....
Palmer, E. W.	New York,	1820	1841	.....
Palmer, J. Dwight	Connecticut,	1831	1835	.....
Palmer, Lucinda	.....	1822	1830	.....
Palmer, Sophia E.	Ohio,	1818	1818	1889
Pankhurst, Mrs. Sarah	England,	1812	1835	1894
Pannell, James	New York,	1812	1832	1888
Pannell, Mrs. James	Massachusetts,	1813	1835	1890
Pape, Mrs. Elizabeth	England,	1840	1850	.....
Parker, Henry	Ohio,	1824	1829	.....
Parker, Mrs. Henry	Ohio	1824	1824	.....
Parker, Mrs. L. E.	Ohio	1809	1809	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Parker, M. C.	Connecticut,	1820	1839	1887
Parmelee, Edward C.	New Hampshire,	1826	1828	.....
Parmelee, Mrs. Edward C.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Parsons, Richard C.	Connecticut,	1826	1846	.....
Payne, Henry B.	New York,	1810	1833	.....
Payne, Mrs. Henry B.	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Payne, Nathan P.	Ohio,	1837	1837	1885
Pearse, Benjamin	Rhode Island,	1813	1839	.....
Pease, Charles,	Ohio,	1811	1811	.....
Pease, Mary E.	Connecticut,	1816	1823	1891
Pease, Melissa	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Pease, Samuel	Massachusetts,	1805	1828	1892
Pelton, Mrs. A. C. Doan	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Pelton, Frederick W.	Connecticut,	1827	1835	.....
Penty, Thomas	England,	1820	1829	1890
Peterson, A. G.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Pettengill, Mrs. A. L.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Phillips, B. F.	Ohio,	1832	1833	.....
Phillips, Mrs. B. F.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Phillips, Mrs. Emily	Ohio,	1809	1809	.....
Pier, Mrs. Loretta J.	Ohio,	1823	1823	1891
Piper, Andrew J.	Vermont,	1814	1839	1884
Pollock, John	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Pollock, Mrs. John	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Pope, William	Scotland,	1826	1837	1887
Porter, L. G.	Massachusetts,	1806	1826	.....
Post, Charles A.	Ohio,	1848	1848	.....
Post, Nathan L.	New York,	1832	1847	1893
Pond, Martin W.	Connecticut,	1814	1845	.....
Prall, Mrs. Sarah J.	Ohio,	1849	1849	.....
Prentiss, Luther R.	New Hampshire,	1803	1820	.....
Prescott, James S.	Massachusetts,	1802	1826	1888
Preston, Mrs. C. M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Price, William H.	Ohio,	1847	1849	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Price, Mrs. William H.	Ohio,	1850	1850	.....
Prosser, Rev. Dillon	New York,	1813	1832	.....
Proudfoot, David	Scotland,	1809	1832	1884
Proudfoot, John	Scotland,	1802	1842	1888
Quayle, George L.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Quayle, Thomas	Isle of Man,	1811	1827	.....
Quayle, Thomas E.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Quayle, William H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	1893
Quinn, Arthur	Ireland,	1810	1832	1883
Radcliffe, Mary A.	Isle of Man,	1822	1826	1890
Radcliffe, William H.	Isle of Man,	1826	1849	1893
Ranney, Mrs. Annie	New York,	1811	1834	.....
Ranney, Rufus P.	Massachusetts,	1813	1824	1891
Ranney, William S.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Ransom, Chauncey S.	New York,	1810	1846	1888
Ransom, Mrs. Chauncey S.	New York,	1810	1846	.....
Rathburne, George S.	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Raymond, Henry N.	Connecticut,	1835	1836	.....
Raymond, Samuel A.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Redington, Mrs. Chloe	New York,	1821	1839	.....
Redington, Joseph A.	New York,	1818	1839	1894
Rees, Mrs. Elvira	New York,	1834	1835	.....
Reeve, John	England,	1821	1830	.....
Remington, Stephen G.	New York,	1828	1834	.....
Remington, Mrs. Stephen G.	New York,	1834	1853	.....
Repp, Philip H.	Germany,	1830	1840	.....
Rhodes, Charles L.	Vermont,	1809	1834	1894
Rhodes, Mrs. Charles L.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
Rice, Harvey	Massachusetts,	1800	1824	1891
Rice, Mrs. Harvey	Vermont,	1812	1833	1889
Rice, Percy W.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Robinson, N.	Ohio,	1817	1817	.....
Robinson, John P.	New York,	1811	1832	1889
Roeder, Charles J.	Germany,	1819	1839	1892

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Rogers, Charles C.	Ireland,	1813	1839	1888
Root, Ralph R.	New York,	1823	1835	1889
Root, Mrs. Ralph R.	New York,	1838	1844	.....
Ross, Mrs. Emeline	Connecticut,	1810	1814	.....
Rousch, Julia	.....	1837	1837	.....
Rouse, Benjamin F.	Massachusetts,	1824	1830	1887
Rouse, Rebecca E.	Massachusetts,	1799	1830	1887
Rowley, Lucy A.	Connecticut,	1805	1827	1892
Rudd, William C.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Rumage, Mrs. Eliza J.	New York,	1825	1833	.....
Ruple, Mrs. Anna	Ohio,	1814	1814	.....
Ruple, James R.	Ohio,	1810	1810	1892
Ruple, Mrs. James R.	Ohio,	1814	1814	....
Ruple, S. D.	Ohio,	1808	1808	1886
Russell, Mrs. Ann F.	Connecticut,	1809	1811	.....
Russell, Cornelius L.	New York,	1810	1835	.....
Russell, Mrs. Cornelius L.	New York,	1822	1835	.....
Russell, George H.	New York,	1817	1834	1888
Russell, L. A.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Ryder, James F.	New York,	1826	1850	.....
Ryder, Mrs. James F.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Sabin, Julia Sophia	New York,	1843	1846	.....
Sabin, William	New York,	1817	1839	1892
Sabin, Mrs. William	New York,	1821	1838	.....
Sacket, Alexander	Pennsylvania,	1814	1835	1884
Sacket, Mrs. Alexander	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Sanderson, Robert	Ireland,	1811	1834	.....
Sanford, Alfred S.	Connecticut,	1805	1829	1888
Sanford, Mrs. Alfred S.	Rhode Island,	1802	1825	1890
Sargent, Charles H.	Ohio,	1819	1819	1891
Sargent, John H.	New York,	1814	1818	1893
Sargent, Mrs. Julia A.	Michigan,	1827	1828	.....
Saxton, Mrs. Emeline A.	Maine,	1821	1833	.....
Saxton, Jehiel C.	Vermont,	1812	1818	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Saxton, Miss Mary	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Scheutthelm, John	Germany,	1822	1840	1888
Schieley, Mrs. Anna	Germany,	1815	1832	1894
Schrink, John	Prussia,	1821	1835	1891
Schofield, Levi T.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Scovill, Edward A.	Ohio,	1819	1819	1890
Scovill, Mrs. Jemima Bixbe	Ohio,	1800	1816	1888
Scovill, Oliver C.	Ohio,	1823	1823	1894
Selden, Charles A.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Selden, Mrs. Elizabeth	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Selden, Mrs. Julia A.	New Hampshire,	1808	1819	1890
Selden, N. D.	Connecticut,	1815	1831	1886
Severance, Mrs. Mary H.	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Severance, Solon L.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Sexton, Mrs. Dulcinea L.	New Jersey,	1811	1831	1894
Shanklin, Mrs. Stella E.	Ohio,	1850	1850	.....
Sharp, Clayton	Ohio,	1811	1833	.....
Sheldon, Ellen	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Sheldon, Seth H.	New York,	1813	1835	1884
Shelly, John	England,	1815	1835	1889
Shepard, David A.	Connecticut,	1810	1833	1889
Shepard, Phineas	Pennsylvania,	1800	1815	1891
Shepard, Mrs. William	Vermont	1828	1835	.....
Sherwin, Ahimaaz	Vermont,	1792	1818	1881
Sherwin, Mrs. A.	New York,	1828	1828	.....
Sherwin, Mrs. S. M.	New York,	1809	1827	1886
Sherwood, Orasmus	New York,	1815	1817	.....
Shipherd, William C.	New York,	1829	1833	.....
Shipherd, John J.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Short, David	Connecticut,	1818	1827	1894
Short, Helen	New Hampshire,	1811	1828	1894
Short, Lewis	Connecticut,	1811	1827	1892
Silberg, Frederick	Germany,	1804	1834	1888
Silverthorne, Jacob H.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....

Name.	Where born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Silverthorne, Mrs. Jacob H.	Vermont,	1832	1839	1888
Simmonds, William R.	New York,	1816	1830	1892
Simmonds, Mrs. William R.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Simmons, Isaac B.	New York,	1806	1836	.....
Simmons, Thomas	Ohio,	1832	1832	1893
Simmons, Mrs. Thomas	New York,	1834	1835	.....
Simmons, J. B.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Sked, William V.	England,	1816	1833	1888
Skinner, Orville B.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Slade, Horatio	England,	1827	1834	1882
Slade, Samantha Doan	Ohio,	1817	1817	1890
Slawson, John L.	Michigan,	1806	1812	.....
Smith, Anson	Connecticut,	1795	1836	1891
Smith, Carlos A.	Connecticut,	1836	1837	.....
Smith, Elijah	Connecticut,	1821	1832	.....
Smith, Erastus	Connecticut,	1790	1832	1881
Smith, James	England,	1813	1850	.....
Smith, John B.	Vermont,	1818	1842	.....
Smith, Mrs. John B.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Smith, Mary L.	New York,	1817	1841	.....
Smith, Patrick	Ireland,	1827	1836	.....
Smith, Mrs. Patrick	New York,	1828	1837	1887
Smith, R. C.	Vermont,	1827	1835	.....
Smith, William T.	New York,	1811	1836	1888
Smith, Mrs. William T.	Connecticut,	1814	1836	.....
Smithnight, Louis	Germany,	1832	1849	.....
Smithnight, Mrs. Louis	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Smyth, Mrs. William	Connecticut,	1811	1836	1893
Snow, Mrs. A. M.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1889
Sorter, C. N.	New York,	1812	1831	.....
Sorter, Harry	New York,	1820	1831	.....
Southern, L. M.	New York,	1836	1839	.....
Southworth, Mrs. E.	Connecticut,	1801	1819	1888
Southworth, William P.	Connecticut,	1819	1836	1891

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to. Reserve	Died.
Spaulding, Rufus P.	Massachusetts,	1798	1820	1886
Spangler, Mrs. D. A.	Canada,	1820	1835	.....
Spangler, Mrs. Elizabeth,	Maryland,	1790	1820	1880
Spangler, George M.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Spangler, Miller M.	Ohio,	1813	1820	.....
Spayth, Abraham	Germany,	1800	1832	.....
Spencer, Timothy P.	Connecticut,	1811	1832	1885
Sprague, Mrs. H. I.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Spring, E. V.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Spring, V.	Massachusetts,	1799	1817	1889
Staats, Mrs. Elizabeth	Ohio,	1821	1821	1888
Standart, Alice L.	Michigan,	1826	1828	. ....
Stanley, George A.	Connecticut,	1818	1837	1883
Starkweather, Mrs. Samuel	Connecticut,	1810	1825	1894
Starkweather, William J.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Stearns, Charles W.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Stearns, Mrs. Lucy P.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Stearns, Gardner	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Stein, J.	Bohemia,	1823	1848	.. .
Stein, Sigmund	Bohemia,	1823	1848	.....
Stein, Benjamin	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Stephenson, William	Pennsylvania,	1804	1833	.....
Sterling, Dr. Elisha	Connecticut,	1825	1827	1890
Stevens, C. C.	Maine,	1812	1833	.....
Stewart, C. C.	Connecticut,	1817	1836	.....
Stewart, John N.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Stewart, J. S.	Ohio,	1818	1818	1891
Stickney, Carver	New York,	1820	1830	1892
Stickney, Mrs. C. B.	Canada,	1836	1836	.....
Stickney, Hamilton	New York,	1824	1830	.....
Stiles, Lawson A.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Stiles, Mrs. Laura A.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Stillman, William H.	Connecticut,	1808	1812	.....
Stillman, Mrs. Elizabeth	New York,	1822	1826	.....

Name.	Where born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Stockly, George W.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Storer, George	Maine,	1803	1827	.....
Stratton, Lucius A.	Massachusetts,	1824	1839	.....
Streator, Worthy S.	New York,	1816	1817	.....
Strickland, Benjamin	Vermont,	1810	1835	1889
Strickland, Mrs. Hannah W.	Ohio,	1812	1834	1889
Strong, Charles H.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Strong, Homer	Connecticut,	1811	1836	1884
Strong, Dr. Jamin	New York,	1826	1838	.....
Strong, Samuel M.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Suhr, Charles A.	Germany,	1824	1848	1890
Swift, Mrs. Lucian	Massachusetts,	1821	1842	.....
Taylor, Charles W.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Taylor, Mrs. Charles W.	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Taylor, Daniel R.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Taylor, Harvey,	Ohio,	1814	1814	1880
Taylor, James	Ohio,	1814	1814	.....
Taylor, Robert	England,	1820	1848	.....
Taylor, Virgil C.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Teachout, Abraham	New York,	1817	1817	.....
Thatcher, Mrs. Peter	Massachusetts,	1820	1850	.....
Thomas, Jefferson	Ohio,	1809	1809	1885
Thomas, John L.	Massachusetts,	1805	1837	.....
Thomas, Charles	Vermont,	1829	1846	.....
Thomas, Mrs. Charles	Vermont,	1832	1846	.....
Thompson, H. V.	New York,	1816	1839	1893
Thompson, Mrs. H. V.	Vermont,	1823	1837	.....
Thompson, Harriet Thorpe	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Thompson, Thomas	England,	1814	1836	1884
Thorpe, Cornelius	Pennsylvania,	1797	1811	1887
Tilden, Daniel R.	Connecticut,	1806	1828	1890
Tisdale, George A.	New York,	1821	1852	1893
Tompkins, William	England,	1816	1842	.....
Towner, Mrs. Kate D.	New York,	1820	1837	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Towner, William	England,	1820	1837	.....
Townsend, H. G.	New York,	1812	1834	1885
Truscott, Samuel	Canada,	1830	1839	.....
Turner, Almon P.	Vermont,	1807	1818	1886
Turner, S. W.	Connecticut,	1813	1832	.....
Turner, Mrs. Isaac N.	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Turney, Joseph	Dublin,	1825	1834	1892
Turney, Mrs. Joseph	New York,	1828	1830	.....
Tuttle, William H.	Connecticut,	1818	1819	1892
Tuttle, Mrs. Mary E.	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Tylee, Mrs. M. B.	New York,	1829	1845	.....
Umbstaetter, Louis	Germany,	1812	1833	1888
Upson, J. E.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Urban, Jacob P.	Germany,	1839	1846	.....
VanHyning, Mrs. Hannah	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Varian, Miss Sarah	Pennsylvania,	1825	1846	.....
Vincent, Mrs. Hannah M.	Connecticut,	1817	1818	.....
Vincent, John A.	Pennsylvania,	1807	1839	1888
Vogt, John J.	Germany,	1837	1846	.....
Vosburg, George	Pennsylvania,	1819	1843	.....
Wackerman, Wendell	Germany,	1817	1833	1891
Wade, James	New York,	1824	1843	.....
Wadsworth, Mary York	England,	1793	1836	1886
Wadsworth, William B.	England,	1818	1836	.....
Wager, Adam M.	New York,	1818	1819	.....
Wager, I. D.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Wagner, F.	Germany,	1825	1842	.....
Wagner, John C.	Germany,	1829	1842	.....
Wagner, Mrs. John C.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Wagner, William	Germany,	1831	1842	1892
Wallace, Frederick T.	Vermont,	1820	1854	.....
Walters, Benjamin C.	New York,	1807	1837	1888
Walters, John R.	New York,	1811	1834	1886
Walton, John W.	Connecticut,	1845	1845	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Walworth, John	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Walworth, A. D.	New York,	1825	1838	.....
Walworth, Warren F.	New York,	1838	1838	.....
Ward, Edwin M.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Ward, Mrs. Edwin M.	New York,	1832	1840	.....
Warner, Wareham J.	Vermont,	1808	1831	1883
Warren, Mrs. J. W.	New York,	1816	1817	1884
Warren, Moses	New Hampshire,	1803	1815	....
Warren, Mrs. Wm. H.	New York,	1819	1833	.....
Waterman, William	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Watkins, George	Connecticut,	1812	1818	.....
Watkins, Eliza	New York,	1813	1838	.....
Watson, George M.	Ohio,	1853	1853	.....
Watson, Mary S.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Watterson, John T.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Watterson, Mrs. Margaret	New York,	1828	1829	1892
Watterson, Moses G.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Waud, Benjamin	England,	1819	1852	.....
Way, Mrs. Huldah P.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Webb J. W. S.	England,	1852	1854	.....
Webb, Mrs. Nettie A.	Ohio,	1852	1852	.....
Weideman, John C.	Germany,	1829	1836	.....
Weidenkopf, Frederick	Germany,	1819	1837	1884
Weidenkopf, Jacob	Germany,	1828	1837	1890
Weidenkopf, Mrs. Cecelia K.	Germany,	1832	1838	.....
Weidenkopf, Mrs. Odelia	Alsace,	1819	1830	1892
Weiner, Margarite	Germany,	1816	1848	1893
Welch James S.	Ohio,	1821	1821	1885
Welch, John	New York,	1800	1825	1887
Welch, Oscar F.	Ohio,	1817	1817	1892
Wellstead, Joseph	England,	1817	1837	1893
Welton, Mrs. F. J.	Vermont,	1817	1836	.....
Welton, Isaac T.	Connecticut,	1804	1813	1894
Wemple, Andrew	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Wemple, Mrs. Andrew	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Wemple, Myndret H.	New York,	1796	1818	1886
Wenham, Robert G.	England,	1823	1832	.....
Wentworth, Nathaniel	Vermont,	1818	1844	.....
Weston, George	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Weston, George B.	Massachusetts,	1805	1826	1894
Wheller, Benjamin S.	England,	1805	1836	1894
Wheller, Jane	England,	1800	1831	1886
Whipple, R. B.	New York,	1815	1844	.....
Whitaker, Charles	New York,	1817	1831	1889
White, Charles M.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
White, Mrs. Charles M.	Rhode Island,	1831	1848	.....
White, Henry C.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
White, John S.	New York,	1825	1837	.....
White, Moses	Massachusetts,	1791	1816	1881
Whitelaw, George	Scotland,	1808	1832	1892
Whitelaw, John	Ohio,	1831	1831	1892
Whittlesey, Henry S.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Wick, C. C.	Ohio,	1813	1835	1882
Wick, Henry	Ohio,	1807	1807	.....
Wick, Mrs. Henry	Ohio,	1809	1809	.....
Wicken, John	England,	1809	1829	.....
Wightman, David L.	Ohio,	1817	1817	1887
Wightman, Mrs. David L.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Wightman, John J.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Wightman, S. H.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Wightman, Mrs. Sarah L.	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Wilbur, Loretta W.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
Wilcox, Norman	Connecticut,	1790	1827	1886
Williams, Andrew J.	New York,	1829	1840	.....
Williams, Mrs. Andrew J.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Williams, Benajah	New York,	1820	1840	1890
Williams, Mrs. Benajah	Massachusetts,	1830	1838	.....
Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth	England,	1812	1833	1886

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Williams, George	Connecticut,	1799	1811	1890
Williams, John,	England,	1817	1832	1888
Williams, William	Connecticut,	1803	1811	1888
Williamson, Samuel	Pennsylvania,	1808	1810	1884
Williamson, Mrs. Samuel,	New York,	1814	1843	.....
Willard, Mrs. Ruth Day	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Willows, Thomas	England,	1824	1851	.....
Wilson, Fred	New York,	1807	1832	.....
Willson, Mrs. Hiram V.	Michigan,	1802	1835	1884
Wilson, James T.	Ohio,	1825	1828	1885
Wilson, Mary A.	Scotland,	1812	1836	.....
Wilson, William	Ohio,	1819	1819	1891
Winch, Thomas	New York,	1806	1831	1886
Winch, Sarah	New York,	1824	1842	.....
Winslow, E. N.,	North Carolina,	1824	1830	.....
Winslow, Alonzo P.	New York,	1816	1836	.....
Wood, Mrs. David L.	Michigan,	1821	1840	.....
Wood, H. B.	New York,	1813	1817	.....
Woodbury, M. H.	Ohio,	1811	1811	1894
Wright, James,	Scotland,	1820	1837	.....
Wright, John	New York,	1817	1834	.....
Wyman, Mrs. C. E.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Younglove, Moses C.	New York,	1812	1836	1892

SUMMARY.

Total number of Members.....1,059

Died. 402

Living 657

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- ADDISON, HARVEY N.—Born in Ohio, 1820; came to Reserve, 1820; home, Battle Creek, Michigan.
- ADDISON, MRS. HARVEY N.—Born in Ohio, 1827; came to Reserve, 1827; home, Battle Creek, Michigan.
- BEEBE, LAUREL.—Born in Connecticut, 1809; came to the Reserve in 1818; home at Ridgeville, Ohio; died 1894.
- BISSELL, REV. SAMUEL.—Born in Massachusetts, 1797; came to the Reserve, 1806; home at Twinsburg, Ohio.
- BOLLES, REV. DR. JAMES A.—Born in Connecticut, 1810; came to the Reserve, 1854; home at Cleveland, Ohio.
- BRIGGS, JAMES A.—Born in New York, 1811; came to Ohio, 1832; lived in Cleveland from 1834 to 1857; home, at Brooklyn, New York; died 1889.
- BRONSON, REV. SHERLOCK AARON, D. D., LL. D.—Born in Connecticut, 1807; came to the Reserve, 1807, an infant in the arms of his mother; home at Mansfield, Ohio; died 1890.
- CALKINS, C. G.—Born in New Hampshire, 1818; came to the Reserve, 1833; home at Los Angeles, California.
- CROSBY, CHARLES.—Born in Massachusetts, 1801; came to the Reserve 1832; home in Chicago, Illinois; died, 1885.
- EDWARDS, HON. JOHN M.—Born in Connecticut, 1805; came to the Reserve, 1832; home in Youngstown, Ohio, died 1887.
- GARFIELD, MRS. ELIZA B.—Mother of the late President Garfield; born in Connecticut, 1801; came to the Reserve, 1830; home at Mentor, Ohio; died 1887.

- GARFIELD, JAMES A.—Late President of the United States; born at Orange, Ohio, 1831; came to Western Reserve, 1831; died, 1881; home at Mentor, Ohio.
- GARFIELD, MRS. LUCRETIA R.—Wife of the late President Garfield; born in Ohio, in 1832; came to the Reserve in 1832; home in Mentor, Ohio.
- GREEN, REV. ALMON B.—Born in Connecticut, 1808; came to the Reserve, 1810; home in East Cleveland, Ohio; died, 1886.
- HANNA, MRS. S. M.—Born in Vermont, 1813; came to the Reserve in 1824; home at Cleveland, Ohio.
- HOADLEY, GEORGE.—Ex-Governor of Ohio; born in Connecticut, 1826; came to the Reserve, 1830; home, city of New York.
- JONES, REV. J. H.
- KELLEY, ADDISON.—Born in Ohio, 1812; came to the Reserve, 1812; home Kelley Island, Lake Erie.
- KENT, MARVIN.—Born in Ohio, 1816; came to the Reserve in 1816; home at Kent, Ohio.
- O'BRIEN, HON. W. L.—Born in Ohio, 1826; came to the Reserve, 1826; home at Cincinnati, Ohio; died, 1894.
- PUNDERSON, DANIEL.—Born in Ohio, 1814; came to the Reserve in 1814; home at Newbury, Ohio; died, 1891.
- REEVE, DR. JOHN C.—Born in England, 1826; came to Ohio in 1832; home at Dayton, Ohio.
- RIDDLE, HON. A. G.—Born in Massachusetts, 1816; came to the Reserve, 1817; home at Washington, D. C.
- TAYLOR, HON. LESTER.—Born in Connecticut, 1798; came to the Reserve in 1819; home at Claridon, Ohio.
- TAYLOR ROYAL.—Born in Massachusetts, 1800; came to the Reserve in 1807; home at Ravenna, Ohio; died 1892.

THURMAN, ALLAN G.—Born in Virginia, 1813; came to Ohio, 1819; home at Columbus, Ohio.

WILLEY, MRS. ALMIRA.—Born in Massachusetts, 1803; came to the Reserve, 1808; home at Ashtabula, Ohio.

WOOD, MRS. MARY.—Wife of the late Governor Wood; born in Vermont, 1798; came to the Reserve, 1818; home at Rockport, Ohio; died 1886.

YOUNGS, MRS. LYDIA O'BRIEN.—Born in Vermont in 1800; came to the Reserve in 1817; home at Stillman Valley, Illinois; died 1893.

Total.....	29
Died.....	13
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Living.....	16

PAGING.

The following appeared in the ANNALS of 1893: "The paging of this number of the ANNALS should have been continuous from the last page of the ANNALS of 1892, as it is intended to have Volume III, like Volume II, paged continuously. Persons intending to have the ANNALS bound, will therefore repage this number, substituting 116 for 6, and continuing through the number, making the last page 250."

Pursuant to the above correction, this number is continued beginning 251.

ERRATA.

In the sketch of *Caroline L. Doan* in the ANNALS of 1893, Caroline should read "Catherine." Also in the report of the Executive Committee in this number.

In the sketch of *Mrs. Lorenzo Kelsey*, in the sixth line of the second paragraph, after the word "*druggist*," insert "of Windham, Conn." In the fifth and sixth lines of the fifth paragraph, for "*his masters*" insert "her fathers." In the fifth line of the last paragraph of the sketch, for "*different*," insert "diffident."

CONSTITUTION.

AS AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF 1883 AND 1890.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as "THE EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY," and its members shall consist of such persons as have resided in the Western Reserve at least forty years, and are citizens of Cuyahoga County, and who shall subscribe to this Constitution and pay a membership fee of one dollar, but shall not be subject to further liability, except that after one year from the payment of such membership fee, a contribution of one dollar will be expected from each member who is able to contribute the same, to be paid to the Treasurer at every annual reunion of the Association, and applied in defraying the necessary expenses.

ARTICLE II.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, with the addition of an Executive Committee of not less than five persons, all of which officers shall be members of the Association and hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are duly appointed and they accept their appointments.

ARTICLE III.

The object of the Association shall be to meet in convention on the twenty-second of July, or the following day if the twenty-second fall on Sunday, each and every year, for the purpose of commemorating the day with appropriate public exercises, and bring the members into more intimate social relations, and collecting all such facts, incidents, relics and

personal reminiscences respecting the early history and settlement of the county and other parts of the Western Reserve as may be regarded of permanent value, and transferring the same to the Western Reserve Historical Society for preservation; and also for the further purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business of the Association as may be required.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at public meetings of the Association, and in his absence the like duty shall devolve upon one of the Vice-Presidents. The Secretary shall record in a book provided for the purpose the proceedings of the Association, the names of members in alphabetical order, with the ages and time of residence at the date of becoming members, and conduct the necessary correspondence of the Association. He shall also be regarded as an additional member, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee, and may consult with them, but have no vote. The Treasurer shall receive and pay out all moneys belonging to the Association, but no moneys shall be paid out except on the joint order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the Association. No debt shall be incurred against the Association by any officer or member beyond its ready means of payment.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Committee shall have the general supervision and direction of the affairs of the Association, designate the hour and place of holding its annual meetings, and publish due notice thereof, with a programme of exercises. The Committee shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur in their own body or in any other office of the Association, until the Association, at a regular meeting, shall fill the same, and shall appoint such number of subordinate committees as they may deem expedient. It shall also be their duty to report to the Association, at its regular annual meetings, the condition of its affairs, its success and prospects, with such other matter as they may deem important. They shall also see that the annual proceedings of the Association, including such other valuable information as they may have received, are properly prepared and

published in pamphlet form, and gratuitously distributed to the members of the Association as soon as practicable after each annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.

At an annual or special meeting of the Association the presence of twenty members shall constitute a quorum. No special meeting shall be held, except for business purposes and on call of the Executive Committee.

All nominations for honorary membership shall be referred for consideration to the Executive Committee, and only upon its favorable report thereon shall final action be taken.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, on a three-fourths vote of all the members present, and shall take effect as amended from the date of its adoption.

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